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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Bargains

In Dress and House keeping goods, at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

I. A. O. V. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.

See announcement, Feb. 10, 1866.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Coverlets.

Cheap, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Mistakes

Often occur, but there is none about Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. It is the best and cheapest Toilet compound in use. Only thirty cents a cake.

Dress Goods.

Closing out at a great sacrafice to make room for new goods, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Blankets and Flannels,

White or colored, of all the popular makes, closing out at low prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods,

A full line of the best makes at greatly reduced prices, at either wholesale or retail. Remember we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

New Styles Ladies' Furs.

All the new styles of Ladies' Furs will be sold at a great reduction in order to close out our immense stock in the shortest possible time, at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. For bargains call soon.

The Half-Acre Lots at Collins' Park,

East Liberty, into which this well-known and beautiful locality for suburban residences has been divided, will be sold at auction on the premises next Wednesday afternoon. For desirableness of situation, convenience by rail, and elegance of improvement in the neighborhood, this locality is unsurpassed. Those wanting beautiful sites for comfortable and convenient homes, should be prompt in giving this sale their attention.

Greenbacks are Good.

A general, who is noted for the brevity of his speeches, while stopping at the United States Hotel, the other day, was serenaded in the evening by the Palace Varieties (String) Band. Upon appearing at the window of his room, in the fifth story, he was welcomed, on the part of the citizens, in a long and witty speech by the celebrated Dr. Roback. In reply he laconically said: "Fellow citizens, you cannot expect me to address you after listening to my very eloquent and learned friend, Dr. Roback. In times of peace, *leaden* pills must succumb to *Sugar Coated Blood Pills*, and my friend Roback makes the best in the known world." This is the longest and best speech he ever made.

Buyers of Dry Goods,

Remember, Shellaby & Barclay are selling their stock of flannels and blankets at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to give them a call before making your purchases elsewhere. Their numbers are 74 and 76 Market street, sign of the Golden Bee Hive.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

The Latest and Greatest

Discovery in Dental Hygiene, is SOZODONT. It has superseded all the ordinary dentifrices, and, for this reason; that while it contains no solvent principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the molars and incisors, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

To the Shoe Trade.

The entire stock in trade of L. McIntosh, No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, February 7th, at 9 o'clock. The stock consists of about ten thousand dollars worth of first class boots and shoes, unmade stock, French calfskins, uppers and other material, all of which will be sold in package lots to the trade.

Humbug! Humbug!

There are two classes of individuals who are always crying humbug—those whose natural credulity renders them easily humbugged and those who following the trade of humbugging themselves—but sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Throat and Lung difficulties, or any diseases of the nervous system, never cry humbug after a fair trial of the *Sylvan Orient Hasheesch Candy*—price 50 cents and $1 per box Druggists keep it. Buy it and try it.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified," but is it benevolent, humane or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, Hostetter's Bitters were recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of Geneoal Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA RAILROAD.—The management of this road have commenced, and will no doubt push forward to completion as rapidly as possible, the arching with stone of all the tunnels upon it. The bridge which is intended to span the Ohio river at this point, connecting the Northwestern Railroad with the Cincinnati and Marietta road, has been commenced, and when completed will add greatly to the facility of travel between the East and West.—*Parkersburg Gazette.*

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Friday morning, near the Illinois River, by the breaking of a rail. The freight train, going east, was thrown down an embankment one hundred feet deep, and the cars were broken into fragments. Four men, occupying the caboose car, were badly injured. Two have since died, and the others are in a very critical condition.

THE Guernsey (O.) *Times* says the new oil well near Cambridge, caught fire on Saturday night, and burned about 24 hours. The gas caught from a lantern, and the blaze which ascended fifteen or twenty feet, it is said, was of two colors, caused by the burning of the gas and oil. As an oil well, the thing is not hardly a success. It is now over 600 feet in depth, and it is supposed that it flows about one barrel per day.

THE Sunbury (Pa.) *Democrat* says, it is useless to make any more experiments in two trains trying to pass each other on the same track. The last trial was made just above that town and proved a complete failure, both engines being smashed up.

THERE is great indignation among the Germans at Cincinnati, against those Southern planters who are engaging German laborers at starvation contracts to work on their plantations.

A WASHINGTON special says that General Howard intends devoting the proceeds of his lecturing tour in New England toward the fund for erecting a Congregational Church in that city.

MR. CALL, one of the U. S. Senators elect from Florida, is pronounced by a Georgia paper to be under the age which would entitle him constitutionally to a seat in that body.

THE Geneseo (Ill.) *Republic* says that engineers are already examining the country, preparatory to surveying the route for a canal from Rock Island to the Illinois river.

THERE are two hundred and ninety-eight national banks in this State, with a capital of nearly forty-seven million dollars, and a circulation of somewhat over thirty millions.

AN exchange says when that load of Massachusetts women reaches Oregon it is proposed to found a city and call it She-cargo.

THE trial of John Beck, Jr., at Philadelphia, last Friday, charged with setting fire to the barn of Mr. Isaac C. Hatch, on the 15th of May last, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

DURING the recent cold weather, every harbor was said to be ice-bound from Alexandria, Virginia, to Eastport, Maine, except that of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

EX-SENATOR D. R. Atcheson, of Missouri, is now a resident of Kentucky, and getting rich rapidly.

THE Macon (Ga.) papers say that a handsome sum has been raised for the Mrs. Davis Fund in that city.

SOUTH CAROLINA was compelled to pay twenty-three per cent. interest on money recently loaned her.

JOHN MORRISSEY is announced as a candidate for Congress in New York next fall.

The Fire on Bennehoff Run.

The Reno *Times* has the following description of the late fire, by which the machinery, tanks, and oil of the principal wells on Bennehoff Run were destroyed:

It is supposed that the carpenters engaged about the Petty Well had been smoking, and thus originated the fire. So soon as the tanks burst, the liquid flames rolled down the valley of the run, licking up the water and everything in its career. In half an hour from the first outburst, a stream of fire nearly half a mile in length extended down the stream, and several engine houses and derricks were thus consumed. The rails of the horse track which was laid up the run, were bent and twisted by the heat into all the shapes of writhing serpents. The bridges both on the track and highway were generally burnt. Burning pools of oil, trees fiery to their top, mouldering masses of ruined machinery, twisted tank hoops and blackened stumps, offices and hillside are all that remain this morning, to tell the sad tale.

Trouble About a Raffle.

The Congregational church at East Weymouth, Mass., had a fair recently at which they persisted in raffling, against the remonstrances of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lane. He therefore sent in his resignation. The church justified him in his remonstrances and expressed their sense of the value of his labors. An ecclesiastical council, however, concluded that it was best for him to resign, as his usefulness had been impaired, by the matter in dispute. The Boston *Journal*, from which we condense the above, says:

"The practice of raffling at church fairs has greatly increased during the past three or four years, until in some fairs which have been held in this city it has been almost impossible to buy any article of value unless the purchaser took a share in the lottery by which it was sold. It is time that a stop was put to this growing evil."

NORTHERN MEN SOUTH.—The effect of the conduct of the Southern people toward loyalists is preventing many Northern capitalists from going South to engage in cotton cultivation. Several gentlemen came as far as this city in company with Mr. Conway, who was about to proceed to Vicksburg and New Orleans with them for the purpose of showing them the country, but on arriving here they met loyal men recently from those sections, who gave a discouraging report of affairs, and declared that the civil authorities do not give sufficient protection to them to justify them in remaining. Many men have already gone South who are about to return; some have returned already. Those who arrived yesterday have gone back to New York to-day. Mr. Conway has labored to aid the South by the introduction of capital and men, but the South appears to be proof against any measures calculated to aid it, either morally or materially.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Trib.*

A New Counterfeit—Railroad Stables Burned—Condition of Jeff. Davis—Jamaica Affairs—Fenian Excitement in Canada.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A fifty dollar counterfeit bill on the Tenth National Bank of New York, was presented at the Treasury Department yesterday.

Last night the Bleeker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company's stables were destroyed by fire. Several horses were burned to death. Loss about $40,000.

The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent, says Jeff. Davis's imprisonment, and the public execration of his crimes, have made him irascible and soured his temper. His attention is chiefly given to fault finding and reading his Bible.

Jamaica advices to the 18th ult. state that Sir Henry Storks, the newly appointed Governor, arrived out on the 8th, and took the oath of office. The following day the legislature had convened, and promised every assistance in prosecuting an inquiry into the cause of the recent massacre.

The *Herald's* Toronto special states that the Fenian excitement along the frontier is still spreading. The Mayor of Hamilton was dissuaded from arresting Gen. Sweeny and President Roberts, as they passed through on the Great Western line, for fear it should cause the destruction of the city.

From New Orleans—Explosion and Loss of Life—State Election Ordered—Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The tow boat Baltic, lying at the foot of Custom House street, and just starting out, blew up this forenoon and sunk immediately. Only a few persons were on board. The Captain, engineer, and two or three persons on the levee, laborers, were killed by splinters. Several steamboats lying alongside, were injured. The Captain and clerk of the steamer Champion are reported badly hurt.

The Governor has not yet signed the bills ordering an election on the second Monday in March, of parochial officers, throughout the State, and municipal officers in New Orleans.

Five or six guerrillas concerned in the steamboat capture on the Tombigby river, arrived at Mobile on the first.

The steamer George Washington has arrived from New York.

Cotton dull; sales nineteen hundred bales at 48@49c. Gold 1.40; New York Checks, 9¾.

Heavy Robbery—Cause of the Miami Explosion—Still Another Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—A gentleman from Xenia, Ohio, had his pocket picket yesterday of $13,000 in 7-30 bonds.

An investigation of the cause of the explosion of the Miami, held at Memphis yesterday, shows that the first and second engineers knew the boilers to be in bad condition before the boat left the port.

The steamer W. R. Carter exploded near Vicksburg on Friday. She was commanded by Capt. Hurd, brother to the commander of the steamer Missouri. She belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company, and was valued at about $100,000. She is the fifth boat of the line that has met with disaster. There was insurance of $77,000 on her cargo at Louisville.

Governor Aiken and his Negro Opponent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It was recently stated in some of the newspapers, that after Governor Aiken had made a speech to the House Committee on Freedmen's affairs, he was taken by surprise by a negro being brought forward to answer it. Governor Aiken says he made no speech when he appeared before that Committee with Messrs. Prescott and Whaley, and further, that he saw no negro there. It is believed however, that the next day, a colored man named Ponsed from North Carolina made some statement on the same subject to the Committee.

A number of colored delegates are still in the city, looking after their political and other interests. They have been reinforced by Fred. E. Douglass.

Lumber Merchant Charged with Forgery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Jas. Appleby, a Buffalo lumber merchant, was yesterday brought to this city in charge of an officer and committed to the tombs for examination, on charges preferred by Daniel W. Brown, a Maiden Lane oil merchant, of forging the name of Davis & Co., lumber merchants of Caledonia, Canada West.

Indian Negotiations.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 3.—Messengers from the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians were received by the commanding officer at this post yesterday. The interview was mutually satisfactory. Their chiefs have been invited to a council at Laramie. Peace prospects are favorable.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CAPTURED REBEL DRAFTS.

Mexican Mission not Accepted.

TESTIMONY AS TO SOUTHERN FEELING.

United States Treasury Affairs.

THE CONFERENCE OF GENERALS.

Their Report on Army Organization.

INTERESTING PERSONAL NEWS.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1866.

CAPTURED REBEL DRAFTS.

United States Treasurer Spinner yesterday forwarded to Liverpool, England, for collection, three captured drafts for fifty pounds sterling each, drawn in favor of George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the late Confederate States Treasury, by William B. Harrison, a member of the military family of Jeff. Davis, on the firm of Brown, Shipley and Company, the notorious rebel bankers in that city. The drafts are endorsed by Trenholm in his official capacity as Secretary of the rebel Treasury, and therefore legitimately belong the United States as captured property. Several drafts of a similar character, drawn by the rebel Treasury officials on other European firms, the payment of which was refused, prior to the close of the rebellion, have been cashed since its close. Considerable curiosity is now felt to know what this Anglo-Rebel banking firm will do on the presentation of these drafts.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Has not yet formally notified the President or Secretary of State of his acceptance of the Mexican mission. Mr. Campbell is doubtless aware of the opposition which will be made in the Senate, to his confirmation, and this is probably the cause of his delay in accepting the offer.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

A prominent Georgia Unionist, writing to a friend in this city in regard to the condition of affairs in the South, says:

"I have seen nothing in the papers that seems to expose the exact things of the South. The difficulties, I apprehend, lie deeper than executive or legislative action. Federal officers stationed here, much less those passing through the country, understand not the status of the people, because they are guarded in their presence. It is given to but few to judge impartially where their prejudices are concerned, and perhaps to fewer to report correctly what they do know and think. One thing, however, is manifest, Secession to-day, politically, is stronger than before the war and Unionism more under the ban of the people."

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

General Farnsworth, of Illinois, is in receipt of letters from two Union men in the Tennessee Legislature, which gives an account of affairs in that State. From one of these letters, dated January 1st, 1866, the following extract is made;

"If the great Republican party fails us now, the war has been in vain. Tennessee has not passed any law to protect the colored people in their rights, and they have no protection but such as is given them by the Federal Government. I have heard Mr. Seward denounced as being as guilty of treason as Jeff Davis. The defiant spirit of the rebels is growing in this State. I hope the delegation from Tennessee will not be be admitted to Congress until the Legislature and people agree to do justice to all men. Otherwise, the colored people and the loyal whites will be crushed to the wall."

From another letter bearing date January 14th, 1866, the following extract is made:

"The government must keep a strong military force for some time in the late rebel States, and even in my own State this will be necessary. Our people are still insulted and spit upon in many communities in middle Tennessee, only because they were true to the Union during the war. I often hear Isham G. Harris spoken of as far superior in patriotism to Andrew Johnson, and the prayer is often made that the government may fall into a difficulty with France or England, in order that the Southern Confederacy may be established. Many more say the rebellion is not put down, and that their cause is good; and I agree with them that it is not put down, and that there is much work yet to do, and my opinion is that the most successful way to do this is to keep out of the halls of Congress all such men as Campbell and Cooper, and others of their views. Maynard, Taylor, Fowler, and Stokes would help us, if they alone could be admitted."

From another letter dated January 19th, 1866, the following is extracted:

"You will see by the vote yesterday, that we stand forty-one to twenty-eight against the immediate admission of our Congressional delegation, and that one of the delegation even votes with us against admission. Excuse me for repeating again that we are lost if the Republican party deserts us now. I think we shall soon have to give the vote to the colored man, for we must in some way disarm the rebels. We must numerically kill them or keep the South under military rule."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' BOUNTY.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller that non-commissioned officers mustered out by reason of the consolidation of the regiment to which they belonged with other organizations, before the reduction of the army commenced, are only entitled to the instalments of bounty which had accrued while they were in service.

THE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE

Last week, amounted to the large sum of $8,890,540.

OFFICER SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

Lieutenant Samuel Watson, of the 151st Illinois Volunteers, tried and convicted by Court-Martial on the charge of highway robbery, has been sentenced to be cashiered, with loss of pay or allowances due or to become due, and to be imprisoned for five years at hard labor, at Fort Pulaski.

COL. GOODRICH,

New York State Agent here, has been removed by Gov. Fenton, for inattention to the duties of his office. Col. Lee will be appointed his successor.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury Department, since the 30th of last September, has received five thousand five hundred dollars in conscience money.

THE MINISTER TO GREECE.

There is considerable doubt as to the confirmation, by the Senate, of the nomination of Verees Nicholas Smith, as Minister to Greece, on account of his record during the war. It appears that Smith, in 1861, was appointed to a Captaincy in the 19th Infantry, through the influence of Senator Jim Lane, of Kansas which position he resigned to please the whims of a rebel lady to whom he was engaged to be married, and who would not allow him to come into her presence while dressed in the federal uniform.

BONUS TO A REBEL LADY.

It is pleasantly mentioned in diplomatic circles that the wife of Signor Bertinati, the Italian Minister, who before her marriage with that distinguished diplomatist, was a Mrs. Baest of Vicksburg, has received from the Quartermaster General fifty thousand dollars, the value of property appropriated or destroyed by our armies at the capture of that place in 1863. Madame Bertinati, *nee* Mrs. Baest, resided in Vicksburg up till the time of the investment of that place by our armies, and has all along been an ardent sympathizer with the rebellion.

DAILY BALLANCES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

It having been represented to the United States Treasury that a number of National banks, located in the cities where Clearing Houses are in operation, have estimated deposits subject to duty from the balances at the close of the day, as required by the regulations, General Spinner has addressed a letter to the several banks referred to, requesting them in making up their semi-annual returns for the six months preceding January 1, 1866, to estimate the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day, or from the balances after the exchanges at the Clearing House.

NO MORE NATIONAL BANKS AT THE SOUTH.

Applications for charters for national banks in the South, are coming in daily at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, but as the amount of circulation authorized by law, is nearly, if not quite exhausted, they are filed away, and answers returned to the parties that their applications cannot be considered until Congress authorizes an increase in their regulation of the national bank currency.

EXCISE ON SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The order issued some time since by the Secretary of the Treasury, exempting manufactured articles in the Southern States, which were in the hands of the original manufacturers, from the excise tax, has been rescinded and a circular will be issued to-morrow declaring that all such manufactures, on and after March first, next, will be subject to taxation no matter at what date they are manufactured.

THE COUNCIL OF GENERALS AND THE ARMY BILL.

The council of Generals have made the following recommendations in regard to the Senate Army bill: They approve the number of men for which the bill provides, and the proportion to be taken from each arm of the service. They also recommend that, in addition to the Major and Brigadier Generals now in the Regular Army, that five Major Generals, ten Brigadiers, and a number of Adjutant Generals be appointed from the volunteer forces, these offices to cease with the death or resignation of the first incumbent. The only recommendation of importance in regard to the Militia Bill is that the commander of the army shall have power to order inspections. They also report in favor of taking the superintendents of West Point from the army at large, instead of confining the appointments to the corps of engineers.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday thus reports a fact:

"It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday, that the term of Messrs Bowen, of this city, and Tenney, of Georgetown, Metropolitan Police Commissioners, having expired, other gentlemen had been nominated to fill their places, and it was said that Mr. Peter F. Bacon, of this city, and Mr. English, of Georgetown, were the recipients of the executive favor in this behalf."

In this connection it may be stated that the gentlemen just named, are strong Union men, while Mr. Bacon is at least neutral, and Mr. English a venomous copperhead.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Rail Road from Omaha have reported favorably on the construction of the first forty miles of road, and Mr. Durant, vice President of the road, has received from the Treasury six hundred and forty thousand dollars in Government bonds, the amount due the Company on the section referred to.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

National Academy of Science.

MINISTER TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1866.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

Senator Nesmith has presented a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, on the navigable waters of the Columbia river in Oregon, and Senator Conness has presented one granting lands aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the city of Placerville, in the State of California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad, in the State of Nevada, and Senators Stewart and Nye have presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Nevada urging the passage of the latter bill.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

At its recent session in Washington, elected the following officers: President, H. D. Bache; Vice President, Joseph Henry; Home Secretary, Walcott Gibbs; Foreign Secretary, Louis Agassiz; Treasurer, Fairman Rodgers; Council, M. C. Meigs, B. A. Gould, B. L. Leconte and W. D. Christy.

MINISTER TO SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. W. L. Caseman, at present a merchant there, is the gentleman whose name is referred to in the President's letter, as having been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minister resident to the Dominican Republic.

DESERTIONS.

In consequence of the large number of desertions from the regular army during the past few months, General Grant has issued an order calling upon Commanders of Departments and regiments, to take the most stringent measures for checking the evil, and to cause inspections to be made to discover and remedy the causes.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SWINDLE.

CANADIAN PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE FENIANS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Proceedings were yesterday commenced in the civil courts for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. Their names are Mrs. Agnes Peterson, Mrs. A. G. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. Wm. McEwen, Mr. Arthur McEwen and Mr. Peterson. Mercer represented to these persons that he had been appointed by the Territorial Government of Washington to solicit female emigration to that territory, and he had twenty thousand dollars in gold, which was to be distributed among them for the purpose of settling them handsomely when they reached their destination. On these representatons and on the endorsement of Governor Andrew, they were induced to purchase tickets for the Continental, which they now hold.

In the case of A. T. Stewart against Richard Colburn and George Knapp for libel, examination was waived this morning. Colburn is admitted to $500 bail. Knapp gave bail for $1,000 to appear for examination on Monday morning.

James P. Spaulding, one of the editors of the New York *Times*, who had taken a trip to New Orleans for the benefit of his health, was, on his return last Wednesday, struck with paralysis, and it is feared the attack will prove fatal.

Gen. Hooker, in reply to the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Charles H. Coles, states he has not and did not have Coles in his custody, and could not produce him in the Court.

Orders were received, it is said, for three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the Irish Republic, of which one hundred and thirty thousand has been sent to a banking house in San Francisco, through a nephew of Gen. Shields.

Letters from Toronto says the Government is now hurrying troops to the frontier from London and Hamilton. Sixty rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to volunteers and regulars at London, Toronto, Hamilton and other points. From their movements, it is evident a raid or invasion on the western border is expecetd. The general impression is, that a small band of Fenians are preparing a raid upon Sarnia or Windsor for the purpose of embroiling the United States and England in difficulties that may result in war between the two countries.

Several deputations of Canadian Fenians have called at the O'Mahony Headquarters, in Union Square, and protested against the proposed invasion of Canada as a measure that would destroy not only the hopes of Irish independence, but the prospects of annexing the Canadas to the United States.

It is rumored that the arms which General Sweeny designed to purchase, are now being closely watched by British agents, who have direct instructions from Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister, to notify Mr. Archibald the moment any attempt is made to remove them.

It is also stated that Mr. Killian received a note from a friend in Washington, stating that English John was on track of arms, for the purpose of getting a large reward from Sir Frederick Bruce for their discovery.

A letter from Vera Cruz says that Gen. Forrest, late of the Confederate army, was in that city recently, and left for Alvarado. It is evident the General is not in very flourishing circumstances pecuniarily.

Four hundred French soldiers, whose term of service had expired, left in the transport Meuse for France.

It is reported from the city of Mexico that a change of ministry has been decided on, for the purpose of giving the church party an influence near the throne.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Large Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—*Vicksburg, Feb. 2.*—The steamer W. R. Carter, exploded her boilers at three o'clock this morning, at Island Ninety-eight. A large number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The following are known to be lost: Mrs. Dr. Richardson and three children, New Orleans; Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Rice, Cincinnati; Mrs. Osterman, Texas; Mrs. Noose, Mrs. Morris, Columbus, and Mrs. Howland, and many others were scalded and otherwise injured.

The steamer Evening Star brought many of the saved here. Some were transferred to the steamer Luna, bound for Memphis. The officers and men of the Evening Star rendered all the assistance possible to the sufferers. The engineer was saved. He says no cause is assigned for the explosion. The machinery was running smoothly, and the boat going slowly at the time. The steamer Emerald picked up three, names unknown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Troops Certainly to Evacuate Mexico.

THE TRIAL OF PIRATE SEMMES.

Bill to Prevent Smuggling.

THE PROPOSED MINISTER TO GREECE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that letters have just been received from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intention of the Emperor of France to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it remain neutral between the belligerent parties, according to the assurances given and reiterated by the Government during the last three years. The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations.

The statement sent forth by the Paris press, that an extraordinary commission has been sent to Mexico, to make preparation for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters received in Washington. I have good reason for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.

The statement already published that a commission for the trial of the pirate Semmes had been ordered by the Navy Department, is incorrect. He will be tried for piracy, but several other charges and specifications are under advisement by the proper authorities, and the result of the deliberations will not be made known for several days. There are certain specifications in the charges against Semmes, which argue the most careful consideration, as his conviction on them would establish a precedent which might operate to the detriment of the country in future wars with foreign nations.

The *World's* Washington special says the House Military Committee is about equally divided under the question of making the grade of General a part of the regular army and not a temporary matter, that in the event of the death of Gen. Grant some other meritorious officer may be promoted to the place. It will probably be adopted in that form.

The *Times'* Washington special says the bill prepared by the Commissioner of Customs and the convention of frontier collectors and custom officers, to prevent smuggling, is now in the hands of Secretary McCulloch for examination and approval. The Secretary will probably send the proposition to Congress on Monday next, and urge its immediate passage.

Detective Baker was not sentenced yesterday, as was expected, on the indictment for the false imprisonment of Mrs. Cobb. There are three other indictments against him for robbery, false imprisonment and extortion.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Nicholas Smith, nominated Minister to Greece, at the breaking out of the war was a captain in the 19th regulars, sent to Louisville, Ky., to recruit his company. He became engaged to be married, was delayed because the lady would not marry one engaged in fighting her country. He resigned his captaincy, was married, and as a civilian is now nominated as Minister to Greece.

Nothing official has been received at the Navy-yard in relation to the United States steamer Narcissus, reported to have been lost on Egmont Key, Florida. The United States tug Jessamine left Pensacola, Florida, about the time, and it is reported that the Jessamine is the unfortunate vessel. Nothing definite, however, is known in relation to the matter.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

French Troops Preparing to Leave.

MAXIMILIAN ADVISED TO RESIGN.

Difficulty between the Pope and the Mexican Clergy.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says: Arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the French troops, and they will leave the country as soon as their term of service expires. The people in the country are becoming disgusted with the French, and many of them are returning to the Southern States.

The *Noticioso*, a paper of Vera Cruz, thought to be somewhat too liberal in its views, has been ordered to discontinue the publication of its correspondence from the United States, and also from Europe, on the subject of the relations existing between France and the aforesaid country.

It was rumored that Senor Hidalgo had arrived from France, to tell Maximilian that Napoleon can no longer help him, and that he had better prepare to resign the Imperial position.

Maximilian expressed his willingness for the French troops to be withdrawn if the United States would send him troops to replace them. He also expressed his willingness to abdicate in favor of Iturbide. It was rumored he would soon receive another million dollars from France, and that he will make a change in his cabinet soon.

The difficulty between the Pope and Mexican clergy, on account of the Church property confiscations, continues.

About thirty thousand stand of arms for the Imperialists recently arrived at Vera Cruz from New York, but being condemned were sent back.

It is said that thus far not an acre of ground has been allotted to emigrants, except to a colony of Imperial soldiers discharged from service. A few American families, who came to the country, induced by the flaming address of Maurice & Co., have expended their last dollar, and are now in a pitiable condition. There is land held by the Government, and in vast quantities, but confederate Imperial office-holders made bad work of the power placed in their hands, and invited emigration prematurely.

It was reported that Maximilian had recently said in public that he intended to continue the course that he had began in Mexico, and to pursue his destiny.

The court martial and execution of Republican prisoners by the Imperialists, and anarchial proceedings throughout the country, continue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Richard L. Colborn, a sub-editor of the New York *Tribune*, and Geo. Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican*, were arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Dowling, on the complaint of A. L. Stewart. The complaint is founded on certain allegations which appeared in a late issue of the St. Louis *Republican*, in a letter written by Mr. Colborn as a New York correspondent. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, so that both of the accused were locked up for the night at the 9th precinct station house.

SUMMARY OF FRENCH AFFAIRS.

NECESSITY OF ABANDONING MEXICO.

NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE OVER THE FOREIGN PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of January 17th, says, after referring to the fact that every one is conjecturing what the Emperor will say in his speech to the Corps Legislatif: The finances of France are in the most ram-shackle condition, and war with the United States, which must come sooner or later, if Napoleon the Third persists in keeping an army in Mexico to prop the Emperor, would bring France to the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Fould, the Finance Minister, well knows this and is using all his influence to persuade the Emperor to take the only course which will give his dynasty a chance of lasting. The French nation which mistrusted and disliked the Mexican expedition from the first, would never stand the frightful expenditure which its long continuance would entail.

The same correspondent states that the French Government lately purchased a share in the London *Daily Telegraph*, which accounts for the fact of that paper alone of all the London press having permission to be sold publicly in the streets of Paris. It also accounts for recent leading articles of the *Telegraph* defending the French Government through thick and thin, particularly as to the Mexican question. These articles, many of which are composed in the French Home Office, were afterwards retranslated and published by the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionel* as genuine specimens of English opinion. The Emperor is always looking out to bribe the press all over the world. You must well know that the *Courrier Franca*, which is published in the United States, belongs to them. So does the *International* of London.

Prince Achille Murat, brother of Princess Anna, fought a duel on Tuesday, with M. Rocheford writer in the *Figaro*, who had made fun of the evidence which he gave in favor of Miss Cora Pearl, in a law suit between her and a horse dealer. No fatal consequence followed. Prince Achille Murat was badly wounded in the *shirt*, his adversary slightly in the hip, and then the seconds stopped the encounter and declared their honor satisfied.

A meeting organized by an association of French ladies, for sending help to the freed people of America, took place January 17th in Salle Herz. The chair was occupied by M. Loboulaye, who gave a short sketch of the formation of the Society. After alluding to the perfectly unsectarian character of the Association, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, ten cases containing 5,242 articles of clothing, valued at 27,969f and 27,466f in money had been sent by the Committee, making in all 54,935f. The sale of the tickets and collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly 3,600f.

The latest news from Spain is that Prim is going ahead. Instead of flying into Portugal, he is raising the whole country in Andulusia and marching with confidence upon Cordova. My belief is that Prim will succeed.

Flouring Mill Burned.

WATERLOO CITY, IND., Feb. 4.—The Union flour mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

RECOGNITION OF DOMINICA

Interview between Secretary Seward and President Baez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A letter has been received here from San Domingo, giving the substance of a conversation held there on the 11th of January, between Secretary Seward and President Baez, at the National Palace. The Cabinet were present. The respectability of source whence the information comes, entitles it to credibility.

President Baez said he was happy to have the honor of receiving the Secretary of State of the United States at the National Palace, that a revolution has been made in this Republic, and that the whole people having acquiesced in it, it lacks nothing to give stability to the government, but that it should receive the recognition of the great Republic of the United States.

Mr. Seward said: "I see before me a person, Gen. Cabral, who I may say has heretofore not improperly, but most loyally been an obstacle to the recognition of the government under your administration. When the power of Spain was cast off by the people of Dominica, they announced to all other nations the restoration of the Republic of Dominica, and Gen. Cabral at its head, satisfied that the revolution was as successful as it was just, and believing that it was permanent. The acquiescence of the people is guaranteed by the presence of General Cabal, acting in full harmony with you as a member of your administration."

President Baez said: "I was in France. I came to America on my way to my country. I heard that the Spanish rule was cast off, and the Republic was proclaimed and successfully established by the people in arms. I was prepared to accept, and heard with satisfaction that by the condition of that General Surano had been proclaimed Provisional President. I was prepared to acquiesce in his administration. The people considered again and General Pimental was chosen Provisional President. I was ready to acquiesce in that.

"While I still remained abroad, the people considered again, and called Gen. Cabral to the Presidency. I was content with that, but then came a revulsion of the popular will, calling me to the Presidency. That call was sustained by Gen. Cabral, and it came in form so solemn that I was obliged to regard it as the will of the people. I caused the Congress of the Republic to be convened. They have ratified that desire, and I have accepted the administration under the guarantees of organic laws, and with a view of cementing the harmony of the Government. I have invited Gen. Purientabes and Gen. Cabral to be members of my Cabinet. I am still holding a similar trust for Gen. Serrano, which I hope will be acceptd by him."

Mr. Seward said: "Your policy seems to me to have been eminently judicious. I trust it will prove as successful as it was manifestly wise."

President Baez said, "I hope all parties will acquiesce in a complete return of peace and order, but it would complete our good fortune and give us the only guarantee that remains to consolidate the Government, if the great republic of North America would give us its recognition. When Dominica separated from Hayti, in 1823, many other States recognized Dominica, but the United States, for reasons doubtless of their own, have never recognized Dominica. The enjoyment of their favor is essential to our stability and peace, and I have always thought it a hardship that it could not be secured. Now, however, since I learn that the United States have proclaimed general liberty for all classes of men, I hope that the obstacles which have prevented our recognition may be deemed to have been removed."

Mr. Seward said: "When the United States separated from Great Britain and established themselves an independent nation, they organized themselves into a republic and laid for its foundation the principle of the equality of all men—a principle with which any form of slavery is incompatible. But African slavery existed in the country, and while in form our condition was one based on the equality of all the people of the nation, slavery nevertheless existed and was guaranteed in local or State laws. The first great effort of the friends of freedom and humanity was to alleviate slavery with its influences in every form, and to give to the nation the character and policy of a nation opposed to human bondange.

"Every step that we advanced in attempting to impress this character upon the nation, we were met by the slaveholding portion of the republic, by the menace of disruption and dismemberment of the Empire. It was not possible at first to prevent the extension of slavery in our own borders. It was not possible to prevent the acquisition of new foreign territory for the purpose of the extension of slavery, because of the popular apprehension that disunion must follow the policy of restriction thus proposed.

"Thus, in fact, under the previous administration, the slaveholding power loudly and long determined the policy of the country at home and abroad. Thus it happened that when Hayti established a republic upon the basis of universal emancipation and constituted in all its forms after our own, the United States did not recognize Hayti, and throughout all her existence, now not a short one, of near fifty years, the sister republic was never recognized by the United States.

"It was so with Dominica in 1824, when she separated herself from Hayti and established an American sister republic. The United States did not acknowledge Dominica as a State, and she has remained out of relations with us till the present time.

"Our own anti-slavery people of all classes, with great labor and great cost, many years ago established a republic on the Coast of Africa, Liberia, intended to operate successfully for the suppression of the African slave trade.

"The founders of Liberia were American citizens. The settlers of Liberia were a portion of the American people, but the slaveholding policy prevailed in the councils of the United States, and the United States did not recognize Liberia, though virtually a creation of its own, until 1861, when the slaveholding policy of the United States was for the first time effectually reversed, not without the necessary cost of suppressing the attempted dismemberment so long menaced. How great that cost has been I am not now able to speak, but it is a source of satisfaction that the reversal of the objectional policy is complete and radical. We have now no slaves in the United States.

"Simultaneously with declaring the doom of slavery at home, the President recommended to Congress a recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and Congress promptly and with great unanimity expressed its concurrence. The hand which, by the command of the President, wrote those acts was equally prepared and anxious to recognize the Republic of Dominica. But unfortunately just at this moment the Republic had gone down in Dominica, and this fair and beautiful land had become, with the apparent consent of its people, a portion of the kingdom of Spain.

"We could not deny to the people of Dominica the right to be subject to Spain, if such was their choice. We could not intervene by force to prevent their exercise of that choice, or to compel them to reconsider it, nor intervene to establish republican institutions by force. We deny the right of any State to intervene by force to establish a monarchical, imperial, or any form of government in our continent.

"Foreign intervention by force, is always ruinous to a State, no matter under what pretence it is effected, or by what agency it is involved. No foreign State can establish, or guarantee republican institutions in any other State by force. A State that will permit and endure successful intervention in its political affairs, is unworthy, and thereby incapable of being free. A brave people need no intervention. To a timid or cowardly nation, foreign intervention, through in a friendly guise, is no blessing."

President Baez said: "That is true, but the people of Dominica have a right that when they have re-established their republican system, they shall be acknowledged, and if I could only give to our Congress, when it comes together, the assurance that we would be recognized by the United States, all our troubles would be passed."

Mr. Seward replied: "Out of the capitol, out of my own country, without the authority of Congress or the President, I can say nothing official, and therefore nothing that can guarantee the action of the American republic."

President Baez: "Certainly, I understand that your visit is personal and unofficial."

Mr. Seward said: "Yes, it is so. Nevertheless I feel assured that I shall speak in harmony with the sentiments of the entire American people, when I say that the condition of Dominica you have explained to me is all it seems to require."

Mr. Seward expressed his confidence in the stability of the republican institutions of Dominica, and his sense of their importance as a part of the republican system of this continent, and intimated that his government had only been awaiting indications of this kind.

In reply to a question whether it was necessary to postpone the appointment of a minister to the United States until after the assembling of the Dominican Congress, Mr. Seward assured the President that such an appointment would be recognized by his Government, whether it were made with the concurrence of the Congress or not.

Since the return of Secretary Seward to Washington, the Government, it is already known, has recognized the independence of Dominica, and the President has nominated to the Senate Gen. Cozenarva as Minister to that Republic. He is there engaged as a merchant.

Rejoicing at Matamoras over the Death of Lincoln—Mrs. O'Mahony as a Fenian Embassadress—An Oil Refinery Burned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Brownsville, Texas, correspondent of the *Herald*, says in Matamoras and its rebel offspring, Bagdad, when the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, public rejoicings were held, a mock grave was dug, and the foul wretches held their obscene carnival about it in immediate view of the authorities, unrebuked.

The Liverpool *Post* states that Ellen A. O'Mahoney has arrived in Dublin from New York as a Fenian embassadoress. The Irish Attorney General has ordered the release of twenty-one Fenians from the United States who recently landed at Sligo, the evidence being insufficient to warrant their detention.

A kerosene oil factory at the foot of Warren street, Jersey city, was totally destroyed this evening by fire. Loss unknown.

Fenian Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Detroit circle of Fenian brotherhood, resolutions were adopted condemning the Senate regarding the designs on Canada as unjust and detrimental to their cause, endorsing the action of the Convention in abolishing the Philadelphia constitution, and declaring confidence in O'Mahony.

The Canadian Fenians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Herald's* special Toronto dispatch says: The Canadian Fenians have issued an address to the American Brotherhood indorsing the O'Mahony faction, declaring the true and only object of the movement to be the freedom of Ireland, and denouncing the proposition to go to Ireland by the way of Canada.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1866.

HOUSE.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for the repair and improvement of the harbors of Cleveland and Fairport on Lake Erie.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Appropriations, making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government till June 30th, 1867, was made the special order for Monday.

The House passed the bill providing that persons in the Naval service of the United States, who have lost one foot and one hand in the line of their duty, shall be allowed the same pensions as is allowed by law to persons in the military service; and also, that the provisions of section 5th of the pension law of July 4th, 1864, shall apply to persons in the Naval service. The term "military" in the former law was construed not to include persons in the Naval service. The design of this bill is to equalize the pension law.

The House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, said it was difficult to conceive of a more important measure than that now pending. Its professed object was to look after and take care of a race which has been recently released from bondage, and this involved the expenditure of untold millions of dollars. He denied that the Federal Government can become the common almoner of the people.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, and Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, supported the bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said that a distinguished General, of Alabama, had called upon him, and shown him a newspaper containing the proceedings of a court, sentencing black men and women to death for larceny, or the imprisonment for ninety-nine years, for the same offence. The editor of the paper justified the verdict, saying that the plantation, not the city, was the place for negroes.

Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, asked the name of the distinguished Generel.

Mr. Kelley replied: Gen. Spencer, who, as Colonel, raised the first regiment of loyal Alabamians.

Mr. Rousseau said this was the first time he had heard of Gen. Spencer.

Mr. Kelley replied, that was quite possible; and yet Gen. Spencer might be a distinguished General, for all the intelligence of the gentleman might not reach the central part of Kentucky.

Mr. Rousseau said he was in Northern and Middle Tennessee for two years, and he would not say Gen. Spencer was a distinguished General or anything else.

Mr. Kelley remarked that he would take the word of Gen. Sherman as against that of the gentleman from Kentucky. He knew that Gen. Spencer served with Gen. Sherman, and thought he was on his staff. He repeated that they hung black men and women in Alabama or imprisoned them ninety-nine years for larceny, but no such punishment was meted out to white rebels who steal black men's horses.

Mr. Moulton resumed his remarks in favor of the bill, and said no republican government can or ought to exist while four millions of people are deprived of their rights.

Mr. Ritter, of Kentucky, spoke against the bill.

Mr. Kelley, in explanation of what he had said at the previous stage of the proceedings, read an extract from the Tuscaloosa *Observer*, of December last, showing that a number of freed men and women, who were convicted, were sent to the penitentiary for various terms, for larceny, and a white man who stole a horse, was sentenced to be hanged. The editor added, "unless negroes reform, there would be a necessity for a penitentiary in every county. The negroes ought to be kept from congregating in towns, the true place for him being the plantation. Separated from the plantation, they cannot obtain subsistence, and hence it becomes necessary for them to steal to gratify the wants of nature."

Mr. Rousseau said he did not justify any wrongs, but he rose to discuss the bill under consideration. He was opposed to it, not from personal spirit, but because, if this oppressive measure should be passed, it would tend to the injury of those it claimed to protect. He was not a Republican, but had acted with the Union party, and he was sorry to say that the Union and the Republican party were not always the same. During the last four years he had voted with the Republican party, to suppress the rebellion, and had given it his honest support. The object of the war was, at the outset, declared to be to suppress the rebellion, defend the Constitution, and to restore all the States to the dignity and rights which they enjoyed before the contest began.

It was believed that the republican party would support the Union because it expressed the will of the people. There were no armed rebels to make war, and should they, with such standing armies as they could always obtain, talk about war with the unarmed men and women of the South? This bill was an absolute disgrace, not only in his judgment, but in that of those who would suffer by it. Take care of these negroes, said he, and he would stand by those who would do so; but do not place such power in the hands of bad men who would be sent into the South. The whole thing was without warrant, and washed away the Constitution and laws of Kentucky.

He then remarked that there was a Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, but it could not prevent the hanging which Mr. Kelley referred to. So far as he understood the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, it by its indiscretion harrassed loyal men. Let us do right ourselves before we demand it from others. There was no reason whatever for the illegal and unconstitutional legislation proposed. After all the sacrifices of Union men to put down the war, they had been told by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), and by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger), and other extreme men, that the Southern States are out of the Union, and that the constitution must be amended to keep the Republican party in power.

With him (Mr. Rousseau) northern and southern secessionists are the same. He held a position from which he could not be driven, which is that every citizen of the United States holds paramount allegiance to the general government, and that such allegiance, when given, entitled every such loyal citizen to all the protection which could be afforded. The war was, he repeated, for the Union, and this purpose was declared by Congress directly after the battle of Bull Run, but now they were gravely told that the Southern States were out of the Union.

He referred to the refusal of the House to admit the members elect from Arkansas, even to the privileges of the floor and to the members from Tennessee being denied admission to their seats. These men were earnest and efficient in support of the Union cause, and some of them rendered efficient service in the field.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, made an explanation which was called forth by a remark of Mr. Rousseau, and said he repudiated as utterly groundless, the assertion that the States are dead. They live; and by the blessing of God they will live as long as the United States shall live as a part and parcel of our common country. He was ready to admit the members from Arkansas and Tennessee to this floor, and it was due to the country that this be done speedily. (Applause.)

Mr. Rousseau concluded his remarks, denying that the Southern States are out of the Union; secession was bad at the beginning of the war, but we are now told by the gentleman that it was a good thing. The very ground that Jefferson Davis occupied, that the States could secede, was now occupied by a gentleman on this floor. But, said Mr. Rousseau, come back to the old platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Shanklin, of Ky., opposed the bill and in reply to those who had defended it, said there was, as a general thing, no hostility on the part of former masters towards those who have been emancipated. On the contrary, there was a feeling of kindness unknown to the people of the North. The hostility, if any, was towards fanatical Abolitionists who came into the southern country and by promises, persuasions and misrepresentations demoralized the negroes.

By bringing the negro policy into the contest the arm of the rebel Government was strengthened, and that our own weakened, and it was the means of prolonging the war. While he had always detested the acts of secession as a political heresy, he was compelled also to denounce as a political heresy, the doctrine of abolition. One was as damnable as the other.

Several others spoke against the bill, after which the House adjourned.

Fire at Oswego.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A fire in Oswego this morning, on the west side of 1st street, destroyed the dry goods stores of Morris Chase, and Thos. Moore; Allen and Burchard, leather dealers; J. H. Goldeny, exchange office; Lawyer's offices, and the music hall. The loss on buildings was about $40,000; and the loss on goods, &c., is large, but the amount is not stated.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDINANCE AND ORDINANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORT MONROE ARSENAL, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of Stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 Field, Siege and Sea Coast Cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth-bore and rifled, calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast-iron Guns, unfinished.
38 Mortars, cast-iron, 12 pdr., 24 pdr., 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 Shot Shell, spherical case, grape and canister, for smooth-bore and rifled guns, of calibres varying from 10 pdr. to 10 inch.
482 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's" new and repaired; Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new new and repaired.
864 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," cal. 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-Bore Pistols, cal. 54, new.
192 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 Rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. and foreign manufacture, of various calibres.
525 Revolvers, "Colt's" "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux's," calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges, for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckles, Rings, &c., together with a large quantity of Smith and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the U. S. Ordinance Agency, No. 4 Worth street, New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Brt. Col. U. S. A., Com'd'g.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 29th, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz:

2 Cap Covers,
1 Sash,
1 Uniform Jacket, P.,
5 pairs Boots,
196 Bed sacks, single,
10 do double,
308 Spades,
7 Shovels,
316 Knapsacks,
95 Haversacks,
1 Bugle, E. M. P.,
2 Bugle Cords and Tassels,
91 Canteens,
20 Axes,
15 Axe Helves,
144 Camp Kettles,
231 Mess Pans,
18 Camp Hatchets,
12 Hatchet Handles,
1 Garrison Flag,
2 Garrison Flag Halliards,
2 Storm Flags,
304 Tent Poles (common) Sets,
565 Tent Poles (common) No.,
1 Camp Color,
10 Guidons,
6 Bugles,
3 Fifes,
2 Guidon Cases,
3 Drums,
1 Drum Head Batter,
2 Drum Slings,
5 pairs Drum Sticks,
21 Tents, wall,
17 Tent Flies, wall,
153 Tent Pins, No.,
13 Tent Poles (wall) sets,
303 Tents, common,
1 Tent Pins (common sets,
3 Tents, Hospital,
2 Tent Flies, Hospital,
7 Tent Poles (Hospital) sets,
293 Tents (shelter) pieces
54 Pick Axes,
35 Pick Axe Handles,
2 Color Belts and Sockets,
4 Paulins,
1 Axe Sling,
1 Picket Shovel,
1 Trumpet,
1 Morning Report Book

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
Bret. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
ja29:tdM

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS. BEDDING. &C.,

In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, jointed,
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Aed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marsailles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Sheets,
46,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,900 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 " Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow,
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

☞A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.
ja26:16td

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Fine Surgical Instruments.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
300 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
360 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance are entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

At same place, on WEDNESDAY, February 14th, will be sold, a stock of

New Blank Books, Stationery Wrapping Paper, and 3,000 Standard Medical Books

CONSISTING IN PART OF

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 " Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 " Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, &c.;
54 " Dalton's Physiology;
55 " Virchow's Pathology;
150 " Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson &c., &c.;
400 " U. S. Dispensatory;
60 " Beck's Jurisprudence,
80 " Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 " Therapeutics, Wood and Stille;
50 " Minor Surgery;
55 " Surgical Anatomy;
70 " Chemistry, Fownes;
20 " Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap, ½ bound;
600 " " small ½ to;
325 " " fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note;
70 " Wrapping " assorted;
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns;
25,000 Envelopes, assorted;
2,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, to be sold separately. The books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale. Catalogue may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.
ja29:15td

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny city, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will [illegible] at the Superintend[illegible] and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. S. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

PATRICK HENRY and many of his illustrious contemporaries opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, for two reasons. 1. Because they foresaw that with the increase of the country in population and wealth the patronage at the disposal of the President would become so immense as in the hands of an ambitious and unscrupulous incumbent to be dangerous to public Liberty. 2. That safeguards such as they deemed proper were not provided against the encroachments of the President, by means of patronage, used in contravention of the genius of popular institutions, upon the prerogatives of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and especially on the rights and independence of Congress, as the law-making department. In one of those outbursts of transcendent eloquence which immortalized his name, he exclaimed, "*Your President will become a King.*"

He overlooked the fact that the government of a great people, no matter according to what principles that government may be organized, must necessarily deposit vast powers in the hands of one man, or of a few men. A liability to the perversion of the trust must ever exist; and this fact gives point and force to the maxim of WASHINGTON, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

No body can doubt that under our frame of government, Congress is the sole law-making power. To entrust that prerogative to the President, or to any individuals except the representatives of the States and the people, would be to overthrow the republic and set up a monarchy.

Kings are not necessarily hereditary magistrates. The early Mahometan Caliphs were elective, and they were chosen under more imperfect forms for ascertaining the popular will than would now be tolerated at a ward caucus. For a long period the Kings of Hungary were elected by the National Diet. Other nations have selected their Kings in the same manner. Nor is it needful that a magistrate should bear the title of King, Caliph or Czar, to be so in fact. The King in a given nation is the magistrate in whom the "supreme power" resides. The name by which he is called is an immaterial peculiarity.

By the Constitution "supreme power" is not conferred on the President. He is simply the chief executive officer. It his province, not to make laws, but to see that such laws as are made are duly executed. The "supreme power" resides in the people, and is delegated solely to Congress.

Any attempt by the President to give his Proclamations, except such as he may issue in time of war, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and clearly within the rule of military necessity, the force of imperial rescripts, is an unpardonable usurpation. To do so, is to make himself, not simply a King, but an Autocrat.

Nor would a President be less culpable who should use the immense patronage at his disposal so to corrupt Congress as to induce it to forego its rights and submit to his unconstitutional assumptions. It would be bad enough to have an executive bent on the exercise of powers from which he had been formally excluded; but for Congress to relinquish its rights and basely turn its back on its high duty, would show a debauchment beyond the hope of recovery and fatal to the continuance of representative government. If Congress shall ever surrender the right to make the law into the hands of the President, our government may still by courtesy be called a republic, but in fact and truth it will become an elective imperial monarchy.

MONTESQUIEU well says "that a nation may lose its liberties in a day, and not miss them in a century." Samson, shorn of his locks, and bound fast with cords, slumbered quite unconscious of his loss. It was only when he aroused, and summoned his strength to his aid, that he found it had departed. The inner sanctuary, "the holy of holies" of popular liberty is in the palace of representative bodies. When this is invaded, when the representatives of the people are driven out; or when they become so lost to a due sense of their own dignity and the importance of the high function they are appointed to fulfill as to sink apathetically into the position of mere registrars of Executive edicts or suggestions, Liberty exists only in name, if at all.

These general reflections—truisms in theories of government—became vital and momentous in view of tendencies now disclosed. When journals like the New York *Tribune* speak of the assembling of Congress as a calamity; when Senators such as Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, and Representatives, like Mr. RAYMOND of New York, exalt the prerogatives of the President to so high a pitch as to make his power altogether imperial; when the opinion of the President, on matters in which, by the Constitution, he has no official concern, and is carefully debarred from action, are paraded as final and conclusive; when the right of the two Houses to make the laws needful to bridge over the most formidable gulf ever encountered by a free nation, are openly denied; when members of the representative bodies make servile haste to abdicate authority for themselves, and for the assemblies to which they belong; an end of popular institutions could not be far off, were the President as imperious as his democratic adulators proclaim, and were not the people wise to their own interests and true to the highest welfare of the country and humanity.

THE National debt increased last month about $17,000,000. The increase is mainly in certificates of indebtedness, issued in payment of recently adjusted claims, and bearing 6 per cent. interest. At the same time the funds in the Treasury have increased from $81,000,000 to $107,000,000. It may reasonably be asked why this increase in cash was not used to pay off the accruing indebtedness, instead of issuing interest-bearing certificates for it? And the question has more force when it is remembered that this increase in cash grows, not from revenue, but from temporary deposits, payable on ten days' call to the depositors, and bearing 5 and 6 per cent. interest. We are thus not only increasing our indebtedness, but borrowing to increase an unemployed cash balance of over a hundred millions. If this borrowing on temporary loan is to continue, the money realized from it should at least be used in paying off other debt. As it is, we are wasting at both ends of the candle by paying interest for unemployed money and on certificates of indebtedness issued in lieu of the money which the treasury possesses in such abundance.

The Butler *Citizen* proposes that the Union State Convention shall assume the authority of selecting the candidates for United States Senator in place of Mr. COWAN. It perceives one objection in the brevity of time between now and the assembling of that body. Another occurs to us. The power of making United Senators belong to the Legislature. What if the House will not submit to a dictation not recognized by the laws?

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S BILL--THE INDIANS.

The bill of Judge TRUMBULL, which passed the Senate on Friday, is destined to form one of those monuments which mark the development of the civilization and humanity of the present age. Next to the Proclamation of Emancipation, it is the grandest exposition of genuine democracy that has been promulgated for half a century. Looking at it in the light of pure reason, it is difficult to see how an objection could possibly be raised against it by any man who believes at all in popular government or in the inalienability of human rights. It seeks to guard the interests of all classes of citizens with equal vigilance and equal sanctions. It is only when reason is discarded; when the voice of conscience is stifled; when the dictates of morality are scoffed at, and the injunctions of religion are contemned; that the grounds of opposition are disclosed. Then old prejudices of race and caste are appealed to; the depths of the vilest passions by which humanity is disfigured and disgraced, are stirred to the very bottom; a malignant bigotry, blind and implacable, is evoked; all the better and elevating instincts and tendencies of intellect and emotion are overpowered; and lust, hatred and revenge find many base reasons why justice should be perverted, equity be denied, and charity ignored.

It will arrest attention that not a democratic Senator voted for the bill. Democracy, in the party sense, has become the contradiction of Truth, Mercy and Justice.

The democrats and political soldiers of fortune, instead of seeking to justify their opposition to the principles of the bill, confine themselves mainly to sneering at what they falsely conceive to be an inconsistency in it. They ask, with an air of triumph: Why are Indians excluded from the operation of the bill? Are not Indians human beings as truly as negroes? In making this discrimination against Indians, do not the republicans occupy the same ground, and consent to the very logic of the democrats, when they discriminate against the blacks?

The difficulty with these cavillers is in their own ignorance. Indians have never been recognised as citizens, for the plain reason that their tribes are held to be free and independent communities; in all essential particulars, as nations; subject, not to our laws, but to their own; amenable not to our rulers, but to rulers made by themselves. Hence treaties are formed with them, as with Great Britain, France or Russia. So long as they occupy their reservations, they sustain relations to the federal government precisely analagous to those sustained by Mexico and Brazil. The only difference is that their territory is completely surrounded by our territory. In this view of the case—and it is the view uniformly taken by all departments of the government from the beginning down to the present time—it is indispensable that the discrimination cavilled at, should be maintained. It is not in contravention of the rights of the Indians, but in support of them.

THE NEW PARTY.

A Southern newspaper of Union proclivities shrewdly suggests that the northern copperheads and the southern rebels do not wish the great problem of reconstruction settled any further than by the admission of the southern members of Congress, their purpose then being to fight off any action, with a view to throwing the whole question into the next Presidential election, on an issue in favor of "State Rights."

This would begin over again the great debate which filled the twenty years immediately preceding the war; and cannot be allowed. The South closed that debate by appealing to the arbitrament of arms, were driven to the wall, overpowered and subjugated. The logic of events closed their mouths, and on that particular topic they ought to remain closed.

But there is no doubt that a settled purpose has been formed to renew the discussion, and take the chances of involving the next generation in the perils of as fierce a war as that which has recently terminated.

The unmasking of the plot has done much to baffle the conspirators, and make them comparatively powerless. Hence, two phases of the same movement are witnessed: one at the South; the other at the North. At the South the Rebels are rallying to the support of President Johnson and his policy. Not that they have now any more respect for the President personally than they had six or eight months ago, when they were exhausting all the resources of their malignity in inventing reproaches sufficiently bitter to express the contempt they felt for him. But his policy, so far as it demands the immediate admission to Congress of the Southern members elect, falls in with their designs; and hence they now magnify him and his policy as the sublimation of political sagacity and statecraft. At the North the Democrats fall into the same vein. A while ago they went so far as to talk openly of a new party, and of particular republicans, whom they freely named, becoming conspicuous and acknowledged leaders in it. Now, however, they have become exceedingly shy on that point. Even fish will not bite at a naked hook; and the bait has been pretty effectually washed off from the new party scheme in the northern section. The New York *World*, wheeling square about, repudiates all thought of a new organization. Such Mahomets as Mr. RAYMOND, it declares, will have to go to the mountain of democracy, for that mountain will neither go to them nor meet them half way. Hear it:

> "The shoddy of the Republican party, the bomb-proofs, the Sewards, and all that class of which he is the type, who believed only in getting wealth and power, and were willing to ride any popular madness—anti-Masonry, Maine liquor laws and anti-slavery—for selfish purposes, we despise. If we have to be ruled, let us have a bold and bad man, not a sneak. If Republicans want to come over to us, we will welcome them with the joy there is in Heaven over repentant sinners; but we make no compromise, no concession, no advance. Between the principles of the Republican party and those of the Democracy, there is an eternal conflict. They can no more meet than parallel lines. We can remain perfectly passive, and let events fight our battle. There is no necessity of haste."

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times* is a little suspicious that the Virginians, now so profuse in their admiration of the President, will betray him at the first chance. He says:

> "The fate of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and Governor Pierpont of this State, in their efforts to conciliate the war men of their States, is a matter which deserves serious consideration, in consequence of the present attitude of the National Administration. Both of the gentlemen above mentioned have been instrumental in obtaining pardons for their constituents, and have adopted a conservative policy in dealing with the reconstruction question, and both have been repudiated by the very people whom they attempted to conciliate. The apparent animus of the Virginians and North Carolinians seems pointed against the men who were naturally the mediators between them and the great power against which they rebelled. It requires some little effort to reconcile these facts with the hopes and predictions of the President's friends that he will receive such a support from this section as his magnanimity deserves."

Once restore these fellows to power and they will treat the President just as they have treated PIERPOINT and HOLDEN.

THE LEGISLATURE of West Virginia is balloting, just now, for a permanent Capital. Buckhannan had 17 votes on the last vote, and Charleston 13, but there were enough scattering votes to prevent a choice. One of these two will most likely be chosen.

WE are gratified to observe that the *North American*, which is in a particular sense the organ of the commercial interests of Philadelphia, zealously espouses entire freedom in the construction of railroads throughout the commonwealth.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Our contemporary gives a cognovit in our behalf—in an ungracious and unmannerly way, to be sure—but still a cognovit, to all intents purposes and constructions whatsoever. Let the reader judge:

> "The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in a column of argument as profound as the letter press is brilliant, undertakes to prove that the *Commercial* 'backed by the iron-manufacturers,' is for the immediate admission of Southern members of Congress as part of a Free-Trade scheme! We said the *Gazette* was hopelessly stupid. After this the reader will be able to form his own opinion, without assistance from us. We must be permitted to remark, however, that the charge of Free-Trade against the *Commercial*, 'backed by the iron-manufacturers,' is quite as reasonable as the criticism in general by the *Gazette* on our course. But it makes no sort of difference."

Every man who read our article, and now reads what our contemporary has said, sees that his reply turns on a deliberate and shameful perversion of our statement. What we said was quite explicit; that the *Commercial*, started and sustained in large part, by the iron-manufacturers of this city and neighborhood, was nevertheless exercising what influence it possessed against their interests, and in coincidence with their competitors, the iron-manufacturers of Great Britain. We cannot be wrong in concluding that a defense thus rested solely on an intentional misrepresentation, is a virtual confession of judgment that the position we took up, and the facts by which we fortified it, were impregnable.

As to our "letter press," we own the impeachment; but we shall correct that in a few weeks, by the change or overhauling of our machinery, and present our patrons with a clean impression, which will be long before our contemporary, judging from the above paragraph, takes on the instincts and manners of a gentleman.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

Wisconsin, by its constitution, reserves the right to alter or repeal all charters that may be granted, except for municipal purposes. In accordance with this provision a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to regulate the carrying of freight on all the railroads in the State. It requires that freight shall be forwarded without any discrimination as to the persons offering it, and at established rates. The rate for freight from any point on the Prairie Du Chien and La Crosse Railroad to Milwaukie is fixed at $4 a ton; from any point on the Northwestern Railroad, within two hundred miles of Chicago, for freight to Chicago, $4 a ton; and from stations more than two hundred miles away, not to exceed $5 a ton. The penalty is $5,000 to the party aggrieved.

THE TWO VIRGINIAS.—If the people of Eastern Virginia are as anxious as their resolutions and actions would seem to show, to secure reunion with what was once the Western section of their State, we can tell them a better plan for paving the way to bring it about than by the appointment of Commissioners to the West Virginia Legislature. Let them exhibit a spirit somewhat less sectional and bitter, somewhat more loyal and manly, than that they are now displaying.—*N. Y. Times.*

If the *Times* and its conservative friends wish Virginia to exhibit a less sectional and better spirit, let them cease giving them aid and comfort by making war on the Radicals. The only hope these unrepentant Rebels have is in the help they expect from the conservatives; and but for this expected help they would to-day be as mild and tame as sucking doves.

MURDER.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The radicals in the United States Senate are endeavoring to have Hon. Jefferson Davis murdered by a military commission. They cannot get his blood under any process of law."

If the infliction of the penalty for the highest crime known to law be styled murder, by what name would the *Enquirer* be pleased to call the starvation of prisoners?

A SCHOOL OF MINES.—Columbia College, located in the city of New York, has done an excellent thing for the progress of practical knowledge. It has opened a School of Mines. The design is to instruct in that special department of engineering which relates to the construction of shafts, drifts, and their machinery, and in chemistry as it stands related to metallurgy, or the reduction of ores. Eighty pupils entered the class at once.

SNOW.—They are having good sleighing east, west and north of us; but we have none. It seems a little strange that snow should be so plentiful everywhere else and so scarce here.

West Virginia—Again.

Some days ago we made a brief reference to a movement looking to the consolidation of the States of Virginia and West Virginia. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* offers this comment on what we said:

> "We agree with our cotemporary that it would be very singular indeed if West Virginia should voluntarily relinquish her independent political existence and go back to her old relation. So singular would it be that we are not alarmed as to the imminency of the prospect. It will not be, we think, at all events, until after old Virginia gets somewhat out of debt, and until she reduces her taxes down somewhere near to our standard. At this time it would cost us a great deal more to be citizens of Old Virginia than it does to live in West Virginia. Our farmers now pay forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their property. Over in Old Virginia they pay sixty. This is but one item in the catalogue. The vast sums that we would be called upon to pay in the way of appropriations for the benefit of bankrupt Virginia no one can now compute. Until some one candidate comes out in some one of the counties and gets elected on the issue of re-union with the old State, we shall not feel seriously alarmed. Even our Democracy, while they would love to have the votes of their old 'States-rights' associates, would hardly be willing to pay the fine. At all events they are not prepared to go before the people on that platform."

The Rebel Organization in Kentucky—The Plot Thickens.

The rebels in Kenutucky, emboldened by the repeal of the expatriation act, have already begun the proscription of Union men. The Louisville *Courier* says:

> Under the pressure of Federal power and patronage, and with a credulous reliance on the professions of Mr. Lincoln and his party, thousands became enlisted in a war which they vainly supposed to be as Congress professed, a war for the supremacy of the Constitution. Too late they found their error. Many had not the moral firmness to confess it, but thousands have been recoiling in disgust from their unnatural associations.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

> The *Courier* seems to be attempting, and perhaps with some prospect of success, to raise up or establish a party in Kentucky upon the basis of these doctrines. It has, we confess, very considerable material to work upon, material ready for its plastic hand. If the movement so boldly and defiantly inaugurated in public prove successful, sympathy with the rebellion and hostility to those who preserved the Union will become the stern test of political merit and favor in Kentucky. *All opposed to the rebellion will be repudiated and proscribed if no more.* The question put to every candidate for office will be, are you a rebel, do you condemn the war, do you think the suppression of the righteous and glorious rebellion was the most atrocious deed of all time? *It will be the friends of the Union and not the rebels that will have to seek amnesty and pardon.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.--The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT; Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja20:2wd&wK

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
fe2:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at LAFAYETTE HALL, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, at which time an Election for Officers for the ensuing year will be held.
C. BERINGER, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1866.—ja31:3d

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an entirely new and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail; also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing twenty-five cents and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON, Drawer 21, Detroit, Michigan. ja31:1md&3mwF

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE;" the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $1. Agents can clear $100 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe5:1wM

WANTED.--WAGONER.--A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street. jy20:tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED.--AGENTS--To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 5t:m

WANTED.--$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:deodM&wF

WANTED--AGENTS.--EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over one Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES FOR SALE, with possession April 1st, with lot of ground 34 feet front on Bank Lane, by 63 feet deep on Corry street.
Also, a Brick Dwelling House and large lot of ground on Locust street, Allegheny City.
For price, etc., apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.
fe5

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That large and modern built HOUSE, containing nine rooms, at Wilkinsburg, now occupied by James Tibby, Esq. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, JR., Wilkins street, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh. fe3:21sT

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 39 Federal street, or 52 and 54 Seventh street. fe2:2wd

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A desirable residence, with most lucrative practice of the only resident physician, in a beautiful village, in a first-class neighborhood, two hours' ride by railroad from the city, will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for a Drug Store or property well located in the city. Allegheny preferred. Address, or apply at No. 34 Centre avenue, Pittsburgh. fe2:2te

FOR SALE—Two small Brick Houses in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Robinson street, Nos. 2 and 4; six rooms each, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Also, two small Farms, ten miles from the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny. ja31:1wd

FOR SALE OR TO RENT---A Frame House, and Lot, situated at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, opposite the Station. House contains six rooms and Store Room, and has been used as a store for a number of years. The location is good, as there is an excellent country trade. For terms and particulars, apply to F. OWENS, or J. KENNEDY, 78 Federal street, Allegheny. ja22:2wd

FOR SALE--A first class Residence, containing 13 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees; brick carriage house, stable and ice-house; Lot 50 feet front by 273 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 1,848 acres of Timber Land, situate in Elk county, Pa., within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie R. R., said to underlaid with coal. Enquire of J. ALVAN EUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja24:1wdM

FOR SALE--WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:1md

FOR SALE--A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 138 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. oc31:3md

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old); balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods Run Street Cars.
Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two-story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—I have at private sale a 3 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 30 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on second, and 3 on third floor, with gas in every room, New shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22¾ by 80 feet.
Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.
jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth Street.
ja31:tf

TWO STORY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two story Frame House, with back building, containing five rooms and front basement, on Roberts Street, South of Centre Avenue. Lot 40 by 108. Apply to S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, 57 Fourth street. (Burke's Building.)
4s30

FOR RENT.

TO LET.—Proposals will be received for the renting of "WILKINS HALL" till 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, said proposals to be sent to the Mayor's Clerk.
fe2:4t BY ORDER OF POLICE COMMITTEE.

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. ja31:tf

FOR RENT--STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mM

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE ROOMS, No. 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh. All others wishing to join the class will please meet with us on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 3d. ja29:1wE

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 28th of June next.
Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.
Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.
For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:1mM at West Chester, Penna.

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 10th of January, 1866, it was resolved to hold an Annual Exhibition this year, on the 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and appointed a committee to receive proposals from towns or societies of the State, offering inducements for holding it at the different points which their propositions will designate. Said committee are Messrs. AMOS E. KAPP, Northumberland; WM. BISSELL, Pittsburgh; JOHN H. ZIEGLER, Harrisburg; DANIEL G. DRIESBACH, Beach Haven; JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Harrisburg; A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Norristown, and the undersigned, at Harrisburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee, on the 20th day of March next, until which time competition for location is invited.
e8:3eod A. BOYD HAMILTON.

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)
Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.
When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. ja27:2w&w1 H. M. MURRY, Cash'r.

MEDICAL.

HEMAPANAKA, (BLOOD CURE.)

A most remarkable article and positive cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, ITCH, PIMPLES, and

ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

As a Tonic, it revives the appetite, perfects digestion, and wholly restores the physical strength. It needs but a trial to test its virtues.

SARSAPARILLA,
DANDELION,
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
LAVENDER FLOWERS,
WINTERGREEN,
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,
MEZEREON,
&c., &c., &c.

Well known for their purifying and renovating properties, are used in the preparation of this medicine, hence its great success and superiority over all other preparations. This is the only instance where the above valuable curative remedies have been harmoniously united so as to produce a perfect

Blood Cure.

For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
ja27 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.
The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $15 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.
W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1865.—fe5:may1d

RESOLUTIONS OF CITY COUNCILS.—At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, held January 29th, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were read three times and passed:
WHEREAS, At several meetings of the industrial associations of our city, a proposition has been made by ex-Governor Tod, President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, to extend said railroad from its present terminus to this city, without any corporate or private subscriptions on the part of our people, asking only the proper legislation to enable him to do so; and whereas the proposition has met with general favor, and would, if carried out speedily, result in great benefit to our city and county, and enable our manufacturers, merchants and mechanics to forward without delay their goods and merchandise, without (as has frequently been the case) having to wait for days for transportation, and would, to a great extent, prevent the streets of our city in the vicinity of railroad depots from being blockaded from day to day and week to week with loaded drays and wagons: therefore,
Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Pittsburgh, earnestly request the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant to the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company an independent charter to extend the said road from the Ohio state line to the city of Pittsburgh, the wants and necessities of our trade absolutely requiring additional railway facilities, as an outlet for the increased and increasing products of our manufactories and workshops.
Resolved, That we would respectfully urge upon the attention of our legislators at Harrisburg the necessity that exists for the passage of a Free Railroad law, with proper and well-guarded restrictions, providing for the building of railroads anywhere throughout our State, so as to enable our resources to be more easily and thoroughly developed, and leave our people free and independent of railroad monopolies, if any now exist or may hereafter arise.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives at Harrisburg.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk Select Council.
HUGH McMASTER, Clerk Common Council.
fe3

PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Street Commissioners of the First and Second Districts give notice that all persons placing, or allowing to be placed, ashes, garbage, or other nuisances in any street, lane, square or alley of this city, shall be dealt with as the law directs. Likewise all persons placing carts, wagons or any description of incumbrance, in any street, lane, square or alley of this city, will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN F. HUNTER,
JOHN FLINN,
fe2:2td Commissioners.

CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS,

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in this Company and not transferred to them on the books of the Company, will find it to their interest, either to have the same transferred or notify the Secretary of their ownership.
WM. F. GARDNER,
ja27:1td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will take notice that a Meeting will be held at THEIR OFFICE, No. 4 Hand street, on FEBRUARY 9TH, at 3 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year; also, to raise money to carry on the work of the Company. By order of the Board.
ja31:td ROBT. WRAY, JR., Sec'y.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.—Left on the wharf at Manchester, last March, a FLAT BOAT, 78 feet long by 18 wide. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be sold according to law.
fe2:3td ROBERT M. PARKE, Wharfmaster.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF OIL WELLS.—1,200 feet 2½ inch Artesian Tubing, with Brass Boxes, Pumps, Rods, &c., complete, having been used but one well only. For sale cheap by (e2) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND DWELLING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The following desirable and centrally located property will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, February 6th, at 2½ p. m.

LOT AND WAREHOUSE.

No. 273 Liberty street, between Hand street and Garrison Alley, at present occupied by Alex. King, Esq.; having a front of 26 feet 7¾ inches, extending back 167 feet 6 inches, to a 25 foot alley.

LOT AND WAREHOUSE.

No. 286 Penn. street, between Hand street and Garrison alley, having a front of 20 feet 7¾ inches, extending back 167 feet 6 inches to a 25 foot alley.

LOTS NOS. 288 AND 290

Penn street, adjoining above Warehouse, having each a front of 18 feet 3¾ inches, extending back 167 feet 6 inches to a 25 foot alley, on which is erected substantial 2 story Brick Dwellings, containing each 7 rooms and kitchen, with gas throughout, one having a bath, and one a frame stable in rear.
Terms at sale. Possession given of all or either of the above, April 1st, 1866. For further particulars inquire of WM. GORMLEY, 281 Liberty street, or at 55 and 57 Fifth street.
ja27:od T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

HOUSES AND LOTS, CORNER OF FOURTH AND FERRY STREETS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, that valuable property situate on northwest corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, being 33 feet 8 inches front on Fourth street, and of same width; 60 feet 8 inches along Ferry Street, whereon are erected the two-story Brick Grocery Store at the corner, now occupied by E. Flanegin, and two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 47 Ferry street, with yard between the store and dwelling. Title indisputable. Terms, one-half cash; balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Possession given on April 1st. Enquire of D. W. & A. S. BELL, No. 114 Fourth street.
fe5 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HALF ACRE LOTS AT COLLINS PARK, EAST LIBERTY.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, at Collins Park, East Liberty, Thirty-one beautifully situated Half Acre Lots, sub-divided from the Collins Park Race Course. These lots lie handsomely and in the finest situation. A Free Excursion Train will leave the Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock, for the free conveyance of ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage; $25 cash to be paid on each lot when purchased.
fe3 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street, by order of the executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, one share Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; 50 shares Allegheny Valley Railroad; 100 shares Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad; one Construction Bond of Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad for $5,000, with seven years back interest.
fe3 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

SOLDIERS' HOME BUILDING AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, the two story Frame Building known as the Soldiers' Home; 76 feet long, 72 feet wide, with felt roof. Also, the Lumber in fence around same; Palings in front; the Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Water Pipes and Sinks; about 400 yards good Brick Pavement.
Terms, cash. Building, &c., to be removed in 15 days from sale. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

10,000 BUSH. DAMAGED GRAIN AT AUCTION.—Wednesday Morning, February 7th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 189 First street, will be sold in one or more lots, about Ten Thousand Bushels Damaged Barley and Malt, mixed, suitable for distilling purposes. Terms, cash.
fe3 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

BANK AND OTHER STOCK—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
25 shares Citizens' National Bank;
10 " Union Refining and Storing Company.
fe5 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

PEW IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of Administrator of P. M. Davis, deceased, the eligibly situated Pew, No. 78, in St. Peter's Church.
fe5 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 5th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 189 Liberty street.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. (fe1:3td) J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja16:1td JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now replete for furnishing ladies visiting the park with Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The Saloon is reserved exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges the same as at any other first-class Restaurant.
A still larger supply of Skates will be found at the skate Room. ja31:1wd

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.--Proposals are invited and will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, until Friday, the 2nd day of February next, from two to six o'clock p. m., for furnishing Plain, Stained Coffins, trimmed, as may be ordered by said Directors. Proposals will also state the price of delivery at the Farm or either of the Cemeteries. Any further information can be obtained by calling on
M. McGONNIGLE,
Secretary to Board of Directors,
jy29:5t Third Story City Hall.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

VALENTINES!
Valentines!
Valentines!
Valentines!

JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,
No. 59 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall,
Have an immense stock, which they offer at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES
To the Trade and the Public.
fe3

ANOTHER REMARKABLE
ENGLISH NOVEL.
"Simplicity and Fascination:
A TALE OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY."
A Counterpart to
"PIQUE: A Tale of the English Aristocracy."

Here you will fine the most delightful pictures of "ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE," with refined whole-souled people, whose varied fortunes you follow with the depest interest. IT IS A REAL HEART STORY, free from morbid excitement, appealing to the very best impulses of our nature.
HENRY MINER, KAY & CO., and every prominent Bookseller sells it.
fe2:2td LORING, Boston, Publisher.

DIARIES FOR
1866,
AT
J. R. READ, No. 78 Fourth Street.
ja1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENT'S CALF BOOTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' POLISH BOOTS.
An elegant assortment of
Balmorals, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, &c.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
All styles of
Calf, Grain, Morocco, and Kid
BOOTS & SHOES.
Boys Boots and Balmorals,
Calf, Kip and Grain Leather,
Sewed, Nailed and Pegged.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
And a full and complete stock of Goods at LOW PRICES, at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM.
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
fe5:d&wT

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSHUA W. GASKILL.
HENRY H. BUTLER.
AARON GASKILL.
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of HARBAUGH, WHITE & GASKILL, for the purpose of manufacturing BOLTS, NUTS, SPIKES, RIVETS, WASHERS, etc., in the Borough of Lawrenceville, Pa.
WILLIAM HARBAUGH.
JOSHUA W. GASKILL.
DAVID N. WHITE.
JAMES M. WHITE.
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.—fe2:3tM

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as the firm of A. H. HARVEY & CO., in the Barge and Lumber business, on Herr's Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the company will be settled by any of the members of the firm, at the Office of the Company, on Herr's Island, or at the office of Beckhard & Long, No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny City. All persons indebted to said firm will please make settlement, and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.
A. H. HARVEY.
H. McNEILL.
FRANKLIN OSBURN.
PITTSBURGH, January 25th, 1866.—ja26:dif

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
MICHAEL JONES.
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c

THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK,
AND
Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ
AND AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.
These instruments have for years taken the first premiums, over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy24

NOW BEING RECEIVED,
THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF
CHICKERING PIANOS,
Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.
SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS
are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.—These Instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.
KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. ja19

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.--Splendid Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, carved legs and pedal, imported from France, overstrung bass, in use only three months; cost $650; will be sold for $400. Also, one Six Octave Upright second hand Piano. Price $100. CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
ja9 Second door above Wood street.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES.
100 boxes Oranges;
100 dozen Canned Fruit,
Just received and for sale to the trade cheap, by
W. J. STEEL & BRO.,
fe5:tf No. 138 Third Street.

PRODUCE.
100 bbls. Extra Family Flour;
60 " Rye do
50 " Pearl Hominy;
40 " prime White Beans;
70 " choice Green Apples;
100 " Peachblow Potatoes;
75 " Sorghum Molasses;
25 " Dried Apples;
10 " " Peaches;
5 " fresh Eggs.
For sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
fe2 Corner of Market and First streets.

PRODUCE.
500 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 " Hamburg do
50 sacks Dried Peaches, halves;
20 bbls. New York Dried Apples;
50 " White Beans;
20 " Eastern Cultivated Cranberries;
25 " kiln dried Pearl Hominy;
20 " Missouri Fire Clay;
10 " Manganise;
20 " Soda Ash.
For sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD,
ja29 141 and 143 First street

CONSIGNMENTS.
80 bbls. Onions;
50 bush. sack Onions;
30 boxes Lemons;
500 bush. prime Green Apples;
100 bush. prime Dry Peaches, halves;
30 bbls. prime Cultivated Cranberries;
100 boxes Canned Peaches;
50 " " Tomatoes;
10 bbls. Flint Hominy;
10 " Cider.
Baltimore Oysters constantly on hand, wholesale and retail. POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
ja29 360 Liberty street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 bbls. "Star of the West;"
100 " "Golden Fleece;"
100 " "City Mills," Springfield;
50 " "Buckeye Favorite;"
25 " Rye Flour.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, and delivered anywhere within the city limits free of charge.
R. KNOX & SON,
ja25 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS,
LOWER PRICES,
OPENED TO-DAY AT
WM. SEMPLES,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW CASSIMERES,
NEW FLANNEL,
IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

At prices to correspond with the recent decline in Eastern Markets.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers
Will always find a good stock, at as low prices as they can be found anywhere, at
WM. SEMPLE'S
180 and 182 Federal Street,
fe5 ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Having finished taking stock,
Are Offering their Entire Line of Goods
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
SLIGHTLY SOILED
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Sets, Collars, Sleeves,
HOOP SKIRTS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
POINTE LACE GOODS
CHEAP.
Call and Examine
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 Market Street.
fe3

NO. 1.—FRENCH CORSETS.
160 DOZEN JUST OPENED AT
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
ja27 MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 2.—MOHAIR HEAD NETS.
NEW STYLES JUST REC'D AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 3.—DECIDED BARGAINS IN
EMBROIDERIES
At Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 4.—BLANKET AND
BREAKFAST SHAWLS
BELOW COST,
At Macrum, Glyde & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 5.—WINTER HOSIERY
AND GLOVES
SELLING VERY CHEAP AT
Macrum, Glyde & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

NO. 6.—FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
VERY CHEAP,
At the Trimming Store of
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
ja27

EXTRA SAL
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
AT
Large Reductions,
UNTIL
February First,
AT
BATES & BELL'S.
ja23

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
We are now closing out our
WINTER GOODS
At Very Low Prices,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.
BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN
Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino:
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.
F. H. EATON,
(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,*)
ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 Market St.
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.
GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
MOORHEAD'S 81 Market street

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ja29

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment
Ever Offered in this Market
AT
McCORD & CO.'S,
No. 123 Wood Street.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hamet, Dr. George Robbins, Russo Frell.

SKIRTS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE)
SPRING SKIRTS,
Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Each Hoop is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their gracefulness of shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
In fact, for the promenade or the house, the church, theater or car, they are superior to all others, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

of the fashionable world.
Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city. Inquire for
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
fe2:3meodM

FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Which they will sell at
LOW PRICES.
fe5

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.
$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,
FOR A
GENUINE KID GLOVE.
This is a new make just introduced. Sold at wholesale or retail by
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ja19 19 Fifth street.

PRICES REDUCED.
$1,00, $1,00, $1,00,
WILL BUY A GOOD
Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,
Worth $1,25.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW HAIR NETS,
NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,
SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD,
Five new styles just received at
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
ja19 19 Fifth Street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.
BOYS' SUITS.
All Styles and Sizes.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK
GRAY & LOGAN,
ja17 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles; the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.
Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins, as usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture.
Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.
A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants Vests, for morning and evening wear. au26

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG............JOHN LANE.
LONG & LANE,
SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.
No. 60 SMITHFIELD St., PITTSBURGH.

Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and in unsurpassed elegance.
Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order and sent to all parts of the country.
Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.
House Painting done with a regard to durability harmony of color, and neatness of finish.
All work at reasonable rates. mh6:ly

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
North East corner of Third and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING,—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) we sell a
Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,
And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Come and see the plan of sale.
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
ja30:tf

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.--All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first
8 Years Service,
And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government or Local Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to T. WALTER DAY, Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay, No. 108 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. ja18

W. J. PATTERSON............Notary Public
HALL PATTERSON............Attorney at Law

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK AND EXTRA PAY, PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED

PORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
fel:3mM

VARIETIES AND TOYS.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS,
ROCKING HORSES, SLEIGHS, SKATES, CHILDRENS' CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at J. G. LAUER'S, No. 61 Market street, near Fifth
n2

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.
Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.
By having your Old Table Ware
RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN M. CORNWELL,
del2:my6 No. 1 St. Clair Street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 00			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 40			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	8 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 00	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00
CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.				
One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

The Finances of the Country—Letter from One of Our Business Men to One of Our Senators in Congress—The Stoppage of the Iron Works Throughout the West Explained.

The following extract from a private letter, written by E. M. Norton, Esq., of Wheeling, to Hon. W. T. Willey, we are permitted to publish. We deem the views submitted therein a matter of general interest at this time:

WHEELING, Jan. 22, 1866.

* * * You will excuse me in a letter like this for entering into politics, but I cannot refrain from remarking that the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he intends to retire the currency, is having a direct tendency to paralyze the industry of the country, to hinder consumption and restrain enterprise, which necessarily stops production, the direct and inevitable consequence of which is to comparatively extinguish the subjects of taxation. What, in my opinion, the Government ought to do, is to hold the currency at what it is, declaring what is the truth, viz: That specie payments are impossible for five years, except through the very jaws of death and the destruction of the Government credit, the complete overthrow of the entire banking system, and the annihilation of all those who do the enterprise, or own the floating values of the country. We are away from specie payments, and it is no difference so long as we are so, whether the distance is an inch or an ell, and all or the best that can be done is to hold the currency level. Declare if possible by a congressional act that for one year the currency shall be neither less nor more than at present, and permit the different classes of producers to arrange their values as compared with each other. Give us time to discover what is the value of one thing as compared with another, and the value of labor as compared with the whole. The violent fluctuations now witnessed arise from the fact that no one is assured whether in three months, six months or a year, the currency will be one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred millions, less or more, than at present. Those now in trade or producing, simply bet on their judgment. Hence when the opinion prevails that it will be less each one hugs his greenbacks and ceases to enter into the most necessary enterprises. Ceases as far as possible to consume the most necessary things in the belief that contraction will produce a fall in values. If this policy exists but for a month, millions will fail to be produced, and the government will have lost the necessary subjects of taxation. In a short time those who hold the merchandise become alarmed and dispose of their valuables at ruinous prices.

The sagacious man, he who has saved his greenbacks, sees that his time has come, being assured that the Government, if it continues to pursue such a policy, must, under the paralysis created, either recede or sell its bonds at reduced rates, and in addition and what is worse, run the risk of failing to collect taxes sufficient to pay the interest. Supposing a crisis like this, the Government shall be compelled to again raise values, or at all events to desist from the policy of contraction. The speculator, comprehending fully this dilemma, and being assured that the tendency is now in this direction, seizes the propitious moment, lays hold upon the staples and valuables of the country at their most depressed prices, and after purchasing thus cheaply, lends himself to an inflation, having secured to himself the hard earnings of hundreds of useful men, perhaps beggaring them, and makes himself, without merit on his part and without having produced anything for society, a millionaire. To avoid these fluctuations and these catastrophes, let the Secretary of the Treasury tell the people truly how much money is now in circulation. Let him declare that for one year or five, the volume of it shall be no more, no less. Each man will then find an enterprise into which he will embark his capital. He will not wait as now, upon the future, hoping, as at present, for a time when he can operate with more security because of a reduced currency and reduced prices. The present uncertain condition of things tends to excite men to ask prices such as will cover possible margins of loss either by a contraction or inflation of the currency. In many cases men prefer to pay the present high prices in the fear of still higher rates. In other cases they hold themselves aloof altogether from all sorts of industry, preferring to take no risks whatever either for a rise or fall. Give us steadiness. We want no more interest bearing debt. Why retire the only portion of our debt upon which we pay no interest with bonds upon which we pay seven and three-tenths per annum? Or why create a bank currency upon which the people pay from ten to twenty per cent. in the shape of profits to stockholders, when the country prefers the greenbacks which pay no interest? All this interest and all their profits must come, if they come at all, out of labor. Stimulate then this labor by an easy non-interest bearing money market. Make money no more valuable nor reduce prices below what they were when the debt was created. A rapid funding of the currency, and a consequent decline in prices, inures only to the stock or bondholder. The laborers of the country are not of these. Why should they pay this debt or the interest upon it at a dearer rate than that at which it was contracted? Leave the currency remain as it is, so that when the tax collector comes along we can pay him easily, money being cheap. Give us also an increase in the tariff, equal to the internal revenue levied upon manufactured articles. Excite into activity every engine, crank, screw, lever and wedge—all muscles, all nerves, all brains. Thus and thus alone can we pay the debt. Paralyze us by tampering with or retiring the circulation—fight gold—depress it fictitiously below its true value—make it so that the importer obtains it cheaply—alarm us a few times more—nullify the tariff by increasing a tax on domestic manufactures and not equalizing it by imposing the same on imported—import freely—send out balances in gold, bonds and credit—return the legal tenders by the issue of interest bearing bonds—and soon, very soon, we shall come to specie payments with a round turn, but as a ruined people. As an evidence of what I say I will inform you that after Saturday next there will not be a rolling mill or nail factory in operation in this Western country. How immense the loss to the government! How much more so to the wealth of the nation! The small concern of which I have the honor to be the President, pays directly to the government on its manufactured articles, when in motion, from thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum. Think of fifty such concerns stopped for one, two or three or more months in this vicinity. And also of the fifty blast furnaces dependent on these mills for the consumption of their products, which must likewise suspend if this state of things continues long. And all because the Secretary of the Treasury has created the impression on the mind of the trader and consumer that our wares, by his intended policy, will soon be purchased from us at cheaper rates. And that, too, at a moment when we cannot run our mills because the prices now obtained for our product is below the cost of production, and when we cannot increase that price because of foreign competition, nor decrease it because of the price of labor. Soon, very soon, unless the Secretary of the Treasury holds a more steady hand, and pursues a more enlightened domestic policy, the boldest of us will become intimidated, and our manufactures languish or perish. Will Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury leave things alone? These abortive attempts towards specie payments result only in decreasing production. No sane mind believes we can or should accomplish such a result at present. It took England twenty years to accomplish it after her war with France. All that the Secretary can or will achieve by such attempts will be to hinder hundreds of millions from being added to the nation's wealth and ability to pay specie within some period. The theories of the Secretary are right, but his practices are ruinous. Were not the workings of the first six months of last year sufficient to convince him of his inability to do more than create a stagnation, and a temporary reduction of values, with a loss of millions both to the government and the common stock of the nation's wealth? If he is not yet convinced, he certainly will be when the incomes of business men for the year are returned. Why repeat that disastrous experiment? The iron manufacturers will profit by their late experience. They at least will hold their articles, or simply refuse to produce. They remember too distinctly their losses in the months of April, May, June and July last to be caught again. Yours, respectfully,

E. M. NORTON.

Impending Trial of Jeff. Davis.

We feel warranted in stating to the public that the revelations of the last ten days will justify us in announcing now that the government has decided that Jefferson Davis shall be tried for treason and other high crimes before a military commission. The significant summoning to Washington, therefore, of such distinguished Generals as Sherman, Sheridan and Meade, and the recent arrival there, also, of Burton N. Harris, who was the Private Secretary of Davis during the rebellion, may now be understood. We congratulate the country upon this decision of the government. It avoids the vast danger of opening up the verdict of the sword, and risking the minority report of a disagreeing jury against recording treason as a crime. Such a result would be a calamity to both South and North, for it would encourage mischievous calculations on the one side, and inflict continual alarm upon the other. The government, therefore, could not excuse itself for such a terrible mistake; and we consequently are relieved to find that it has decided on the proper course. It is a matter of inferior importance what becomes of Davis after he is tried; but it is of the first importance to the future that he be tried by a tribunal of sufficient intelligence to comprehend his crimes, and of sufficiently established honor to carry the acquiescence of the nation with its verdict. In addition to this, every reason steers to the conclusion that Davis should be tried by a military court. The military law is not repealed. The crimes of Davis are of a military character. Court martials are still sitting even in the Northern States, and the pirate Semmes is soon to be tried by a Naval Commission at the Capital. To continue these courts, and to try Semmes before one of them, and at the same time to hesitate to arraign Davis in the same manner, would be an evidence of cowardice, and a forfeiture of duty on the part of the Administration, from the effects of which it never would recover.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

These Winter Evenings.

In the article which appeared a few days since under this caption, the writer presumed to call attention to the importance of making available, for some good purpose, the unemployed time of our laboring young men. As was there remarked, amusements, however refined, elevating, attractive and accessible, do not meet the case. These youth need, and, it is believed, can be made to appreciate something that aims higher. It is not enough that preventive measures be taken against their corruption and debasement. Something more positive ought to be attempted—they ought to be elevated.

The opening of evening schools, is a step in the right direction. How ably they are conducted in this city, and how largely attended, we are not informed. We hope a better account can be given of them, in both these respects, than in very many, if not the majority of cases. We hope teachers are engaged for this duty who meet their pupils with all their energies fresh and full, untaxed by the exhausting labors of the school-room during the day.

But grant or make them as excellent as possible, and they will still leave a desideratum to be supplied—and this with reference to two classes, at the opposite ends of the scale; those who need something more to awaken a desire after self improvement than the sight of an "*Evening School*" transparency, and those who, having availed themselves of all the advantages these institutions afford, are eager for a further advance.

It strikes us one set of means can be made to accomplish both ends. Appliances can be devised to give at once the first start to the slumbering mind, and to open a stadium for noble career to those who are fully alert.

The sources of natural science in the departments of education are unlimited. She can delight and astonish the parlor circle and the school-boy with her magic, and she can carry to the sublimest heights of wonder, awe, rapture and reverence assemblages of savans. One could hardly go amiss in mentioning at random topics within her sphere, for the right kind of a man to take up for popular treatment with assured success. Such a man, devoted with a passion of a lover to the cause of science, and at the same time one at heart with the people and longing to make them his partners in the treasures of her bounty, such a man, we say, could do here in these cities in one winter, a work that would be worth a whole life time.

We have no sympathy with the spirit that in its devotion to pure science, affects to look scornfully down upon those who would mediate between the astronomer in his observatory, the chemist in his laboratory, and the geologist in his cabinet; and, on the other hand, the humble but aspiring mind of the mechanic and laborer. Nor have the most loyal and most honored sons of science in this age.

We have sketched out a field of high philanthropic endeavor. We have described the sort of men who are fitted to enter it. We have now only to say that such men can be found, if not among us, it is to be hoped, somewhere in our country; that the free capital is here that can bring such an enterprise into being, and that we are quite ready to be convinced that there are here also the liberality and breadth of mind that will so dispose of it.

XPHS.

GENERAL NEWS.

COLLECTOR SPEED, at Louisville, in accordance with instructions from Washington, is requiring coal tickets and dray tickets to be stamped. The coal merchants have, almost without exception, made report of the number of tickets taken by them for delivery of coal since the 1st of November, and, in presence of the Collector, destroyed stamps equivalent to the number of tickets not stamped, since which settlement they hold themselves liable for all such transactions.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that in Missouri the foundation of political conservatism is disloyalty. So it is in every one of the abolitionized slave States. Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky afford conspicuous examples of the fact; and in those States which were deep in the rebellion the rule is, if possible, even truer. Radicalism and hearty loyalty seem, in most parts of the country, to be pretty nearly convertible terms.

THE Artesian wells at Chicago, now discharging one and a quarter millions of gallons per day of the purest water ever seen on the face of the globe, continue to excite a deal of wonder and curiosity. These wells are located near the city limits—about three miles from the City Hall—are seven hundred feet deep, and discharge an immense volume of clear, cold water.

AT a recent meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held in Boston, it was announced as the plan of the company to enter upon the immediate construction of seven hundred miles of the road, connecting the waters of Lake Superior with the navigable waters of the Columbia river, the work to be completed in three years.

FROM information furnished by the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., it appears that there is somewhat over $2,000,000 deposited by freedmen in the different saving banks throughout the South, about $200,000 of which is deposited with the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

THE value of the taxable property belonging to the colored residents of Washington is $1,233,000. Of the 24,000 colored residents of this city, the Freedmen's Bureau estimate that 7,400 can read, and that about 5,000 subscribe for newspapers.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION.—General Grant remarked the other day that there was more disloyalty in Virginia than in any other State in the South.

THE Pennsylvania railroad company is making arrangements to erect a spacious passenger depot at Columbia, Lancaster county.

IT has been ascertained that there are twelve distinct counterfeits upon the last issue of fifty-cent fractional currency.

A CLAIM for $36,000 has been made against the city of Detroit for the loss of a building by fire.

The Woolen Mills of Massachusetts.

The returns of the cotton mills of Massachusetts for the year ending May 1, 1865, were published last week. The following is the report of the woolen mills of that State for the same year:

Number of mills	218
Pounds scoured wool consumed	28,790,073
Value of stock used	$35,374,293
Yards broadcloth manufactured	3,457,703
Value of " "	$7,000,550
Yards cassimere made	15,412,242
Value of " "	$22,346,013
Yards of satinet made	6,474,642
Value of " "	$4,080,709
Yards Kentucky jean made	20,037,875
Value of " "	$10,036,135
Shawls made	577,553
Value of "	$1,212,054
Pounds woolen yarn made	1,420,870
Value of "	$1,037,828
Value of other goods manufactured	$1,594,751
Capital invested	$14,935,830
Males employed	9,583
Females employed	8,850

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Allegheny City, Pa., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1866.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*Advertised Letters*," giving the date of this list and pay ONE CENT for advertising.

If not called for within *one month* they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

FREE DELIVERY letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's *Post Office* and *State, street and number*; sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked on the lower left hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. PLACE the postage stamp on the *upper right hand corner*, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within THIRTY DAYS or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, Post Office, and State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer. (*Sec. 28. Law of 1863.*)

A
Andrews M
Allen John M
Armar Jas
Aull Jas
Allender J W
B
Baum A F
Bonner Eliza
Bennett F J
Barclay G R
Burger G A
Boyle H
Bailey Saml C
Barron J P
Blair J W
Bonawitz J
Baker Jas
Bean Jos A 2
Brown Mollie
Barnes W F
Beattz Wm
C
Crow H H
Calkins C W
Casterwiler S
Cone C
Cooper Fred
Covost Hiram
Carey H C
Cunningham S
Conner Jas A
Conney Jas
Curran John F
Creighton J
Crawford T
Cassidy L
Camp M A
Cartlidge Wm
Craig W A
Cartlidge Wm
Curry R
D
Dunn Nancy
Davis C H
Davis H
Deal Henry
Daniels S A
Dripse John
Dickson Jas
Dauson Jas
Dougherty L
Davis Tilly
Danforth M M
Dabbs N C
Davine Pat
Donaldson R C
Dilworth Robt
E
Elsesor Eliza
Ellsworth M
Ervin Jos
Elyets M
England W F
Edgar W M
Ells Eliza J
F
Field I & Co
Flammy A
Foestef Chas
France David
Fawcett E
Ferrel E Ann
Fullerton J C
Faber W G
Fleming P
Flyn Patrick
G
Gisher D
Gross Sarah
Grove I
Goddard S N
Geye John
Grant John
Gillespie Jas
Gamble M
H
Hilderbrand C
Herring Bella
Hazelett John
Howard David
Hall Geo
Hollinger J
Hammond J M
Huy Louisa
Halon M
Hilderbrand M
Hunter Wm
Hauldin R
J
Jones Henry
James David
Justice Jarah
Johnston L
K
King Sarah
King A
Kelley I
King Sarah
Killy Jas
Kilgore Mollie
Kisling John
L
Lawrence C
Liken Emma
Langer H
Lippincott H
Langley J M
Lowrie M J
Lelland Mary
Liggett W
Lauson Robt
M
Murdoch D
Mason D O
Martin E P
Marshal E S
Morrison D
Morrison H
Maringo H
Montgomery S
Mars J B
Morgan Julia
Millin J L
Millikin John
Moore Thos
Mackrell M
Montgomery M
Morrison M
Miller Rev R
Moor Robt
Merrill C L
Mc
McClelland C
McCrary C
McBride Robt
McKenna Pat
McGinnis Wm
McKain Nancy
McDonnald M
McMillen M H
McNight Geo
McIntire Jas
McClary J W
McDaniel J C
McMunn J
McAllister Jno or James
McDermot J
McKean I W
McCrea Sam'l
McGrew G
McMeikan A
McIntosh A
McKendy Jane
N
Nicholson E
Nicholls Jas
O
Orins S M
O'Harra Jas
P
Powel Annie
Parks A W
Pierce Garret
Peters S J
Potts Jno
Pitt J R
Perkins L J
Philips W
Potts Robt
Q
Quarts Jno
R
Richards Kate
Robinson M
Reno Jas
Ross Jno O
Ross Jennie
Randolf W C
Leynolds L
Robb Matilda
Randol M
Ralston W
S
Stelle Alben
Smith D
Sherer D W
Sheller E B
Sturgeon D
Seachrish M L
Shields Mary
Singleton M
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Sturgeon W O
Stephens W A
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Smith Philip
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Towersmith J
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Also, a Farm of 250 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

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ja31 Real Estate Broker, 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—The Contents, Fix-

tures and Good Will of a Grocery Store, now doing a good business and in a good location. The above can be purchased upon liberal terms if applied for soon, as the owner is about leaving the place. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

ja31 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal,

situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 24 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE FOR SALE, of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, two good cellars, porch, four rooms on second floor, bath room and finished attic; water fixtures in the three rooms; 27 feet front by 120 deep, fronting on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and location, apply to

ja11 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and surrounding country; 1½ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to

ja23 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—14 acres of

Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
ja20:1md&w Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad seven miles from the city,

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements. For further information, to WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
fy19 Grant street, No. 110.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—

About three acres of rich Ground, in a choice locality, at Oakland, with an assortment of well selected fruit trees, grapes and small fruits. There is a Frame House of four rooms, a stable and spacious barn yard on the property. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja25 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

COAL LAND FOR SALE, on the

Monongahela River, in the third pool, near the town of Webster, in Westmoreland county, a tract containing about 42 acres. For particulars, apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja25 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR

SALE.—Two large three story Brick Dwelling Houses, with large lot of ground, situate on Marbury street, near Liberty. Each house is in good order and conveniently arranged, for sale cheap by

S. CUTHBERT & SONS
ja26 51 Market street.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good

Brick Dwelling, situate on Main st., Lawrenceville. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine

Property, situate on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE, with immediate pos-

session, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER,

ja17:1md Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st.

BOOKS.

KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M

LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS. 5th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 30 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1.00. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & Co., Sole Agents, No. 132 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelope. A 1 Sharpshooter's will also accompany each book. no3:3m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. Government Depository,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$300,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO..........500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS DONNELLY,	R. H. KING,
D. M. SMITH,	N. J. BIGLEY,
JAMES M. BAILEY,	JOHN F. HERRON,
THOMAS SMITH,	J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier. se13:lyM&E&WF

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

Bankers,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s;
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:1y

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

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William J. Anderson,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John G. Backofen,	Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman,	James Shidle,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

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Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	James B. D. Meeds,
Charles A. Colton,	John B. McFadden,
Wm. Douglas,	John Orr,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmidt,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Vankirk,
Richard Hays,	James P. Weyman,
James D. Kelly,	Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.
Organized under National Law. - - 1865.
Capital, - - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

and appointed agent for the

Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

ap25:tf H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF..........2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON Cashier.
ap25:1yd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Bankers & Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

30:tdM PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna. State Fair.
First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT

oc27:eod&wF No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING.

Warranted for Three Years,

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO

WM. SUMNER & CO., Gen'l Agts.,

27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

ja30

SHAW & CLARK'S

NEW $48

Sewing Machine,

With the Wheeler & Wilson Under-Feed. It does all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring on the same Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for FIVE YEARS. All kinds of Family Sewing promptly done. AGENTS WANTED.

R. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no10:3meod PITTSBURGH, PA.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.

—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given Agents. Enclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS,
ja12:wdM&4twF Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

fe5

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Conn.

THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $1,300,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 15th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.

The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No payments required after ten years, but policies continue good through life.

OFFICERS.
J. C. WALKLY, President.
N. S. PALMER, Vice President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and blank Applications will be furnished,

38 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to

oc26:ly F. E. GOODELL, State Agent.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1864, - - $2,457,849 95

Capital	$ 400,000.
Accrued Premiums	971,000.
Invested Premiums	1,086,283.
Unsettled Claims	8,416.
Income for 1864	300,000.
Losses Paid since 1829	5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Isaac Lee,
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Samuel Grant,	George Fales,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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mh29 Corner Wood and Third streets.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA:

Assets..........$1,750,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Assets. - - - $1,385,000.

Protection can be secured in the above named and reliable Companies.

W. L. JONES, Agent.

fe27:ly 94 Water street, (up stairs.)

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Speer,	Chas. J. Clark,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune,
C. W. Ricketson,	James P. Hanna.

my30 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes, and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

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de19:y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads.
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Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank S. Bissell,
James D. Verner,	C. Hanson Love.

WM. PHILLIPS, President
JOHN WATT, Vice President
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
jul1:ly Capt. SAMES GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice Pacsident.
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B. L. Fahnestock.	Robert H. Davis.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AFTER TAKING STOCK,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,

POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS.

Marked Down in Price

To make room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to secure bargains. Call early at

J. H. BORELAND'S,

98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.

fe3

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

WILL COMMENCE ON

Monday, the 15th inst.

AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

Their entire stock as been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.

Remember the Number,

61 Market Street.

Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.

ja13

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT

Winter Boots and Shoes

At No. 92 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Everybody is invited to attend the sale.

W. R. McCLINTOCK,
92 Federal street, Allegheny.

P. S.—All goods warranted. ja24

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THE MOST USEFUL, MOST DURABLE.

More needed than anything else. Keep your feet warm and dry. Go to

Carnahan & Co.'s

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de13

LADIES', GENTS',

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.

Prices to suit everybody. anl

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE

No. 87 Fourth Street.

Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS,

VELVET HASOCKS

ja8 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS,

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices on our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fourth street,
de2 Next House to the Post Office

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROADS.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave and arrive [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865, trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865, trains will leave [illegible] Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

Lowest Cash Prices.

[illegible]

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	FILES,
VICES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	SAWS,
HAMMERS,	PLANES,
SHOVELS,	[illegible]
PICKS,	[illegible]
AXES,	[illegible]

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS.

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURES USED IN [illegible]

[illegible]

R. H. LECKY.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

2,500 PAIRS OF

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SKATES,

In Every Variety, for Sale Low

BY

JAMES BOWN.

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY Skates and Sleighs,

Is at J. G. LAUER'S VARIETY AND TOY STORE

[illegible]

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

[illegible]

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS

[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Train[illegible]

Pennsylvania Central Railr[illegible]

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail	
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Lin[illegible]	
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wal[illegible]	1:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st [illegible]	2:40 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	[illegible] Accom'n	6:25 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	[illegible]enn Accom.	7:55 a m
Fast Line	10:0[illegible] p m	[illegible] Wall Accom.	8:50 a m
1st Wall Accom.	6:[illegible] a m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
2d " "	[illegible] a m	Pitt & Erie Mail	12:35 p m
3d " "	[illegible] a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
1st Penn Accom.	6:05 p m	3d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
2d " "	10:30 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
	3:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.	6:25 p m
		Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	01:50 p m

The [illegible] [ch]urch train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	8:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	3:35 p m
Express	2:20 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:52 a m	Express	2:05 a m
Express	1:58 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:58 p m	Express	3:23 p m
Mail	7:13 a m	Mail	6:13 p m
Wheeling Expr's	5:18 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 6:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	[illegible]	1st McKeesport	8:50 a m
2d "	6:15 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	3:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs.	
No. 40 Express	7:48 p m	No. 27 Express	6:53 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.	
[illegible]0 a m	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

410 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Church Dedication.

The dedication of the First Universalist Church, on the corner of Grant and Third streets, took place yesterday, as per announcement. Reverends Briggs, of Philadelphia, Getty, of Saltsburg, Bosserman and Bacon, of this city, participated in the pulpit exercises. The choir, under the leadership of J. C. Buffum, assisted by the Misses Cowley, Bosserman, Barnes and Sands (soprano;) Miss Barnes and Mrs. Ramaley (alto;) Misses Kehew and Robinson (tenor;) J. A. Robinson, J. Scott and J. Bright (bass) performed the duty assigned it in most admirable manner and added greatly to the interest of the occasion. Miss Laura Robinson, organist, deserves special mention, as well as Miss Cowley, for the admirable manner in which she rendered the solo "Hear O Israel," from "Elijah."

After singing and prayer, Rev. Bosserman, Pastor of the church, delivered the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text John XVIII-XXXIX: "Pilate thereupon said unto him, Art thou a King? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a King. To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." The discourse, which occupied over an hour in its delivery, was listened to by the large audience with the most profound attention, and whatever may have been the opinions of some as to the soundness of the doctrines inculcated, none will dispute its author's claim to close reasoning powers, combined with that rich flow of language which makes pulpit oratory attractive and convincing.

At the close of the sermon Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Philadelphia, made a few appropriate remarks, after which he offered up a petition to the Throne of Grace. Mr. Bosserman then rose, and after a few preliminary observations said: "With these heavenward aspirations, and in behalf of the piety and liberality which erected this tabernacle, I do solemnly dedicate it to the ministry of Faith, Hope and Charity, consecrating it to the worship of the God of Truth in the name of Christ our Redeemer." This closed the dedicating exercises.

Rev. Bacon then addressed the congregation, during which he stated that the church edifice had cost the sum of $15,000, about one-half of which had been raised. He made a strong appeal for aid, which was responded to in a commendable spirit of liberality, over three thousand dollars being subscribed. As we stated before, the church has been remodelled, tastefully decorated, and now presents a neat, cheerful appearance.

In the evening the church was filled to hear a sermon from Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Philadelphia, from the text: Luke XV: 10: "Likewise I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." The reverend gentleman came here with a high reputation for learning and eloquence which was fully sustained by his effort last night.

Prof Matson, organist at Trinity Church, with his choir of boys, who discoursed such sweet music on the occasion of the ordination of Bishop Kerfoot, was present, and ended the exercises of the evening by executing several songs and chants.

Pleasant Social Gathering.

Messrs. [illegible] and A. W. Rook one year ago purchased interests in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and Saturday evening gave an entertainment to a number of their friends as a fitting commemoration of the anniversary of the occasion. A splendid supper was prepared by Michael McGinley. About nine o'clock Mr. James McAuley, who was designated to preside on the occasion, assumed his proper position at the head of the table, and soon the guests, some sixty in number, were seated, and commenced the duty before them—that of eating, drinking and being merry. After all had partaken to their hearts content of the good things so bountifully, tastefully and temptingly spread out before them, speech-making became the order of the evening. Short and appropriate remarks were made by the President; Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick; Alex. McIlwaine, D. O'Neill; Mayor McCarthy; Joseph G. Siebeneck, of the *Chronicle*; A. W. Rook; S. F. Von Bonhorst; Gen. Negley; Sheriff Stewart; Major A. M. Brown and others. From the general tone of the speeches we gather the welcome intelligence that Messrs. O'Neill and Rook have been eminently successful in their venture, and that the *Dispatch* is in a most flourishing condition. The party separated about the hour of midnight hoping that continued fortune may be in store for those who had so generously entertained them, and that all might live to enjoy another such reunion a year hence.

Union Skating Park, Allegheny.

Saturday last having been set aside by the Managers as a benefit for the Ladies' Relief Society, quite a crowd attended during the day, notwithstanding the intense cold. During the evening, the North-west wind blew in piping blasts, and the ladies were compelled to forego the anticipated pleasure. The ice was in very fine condition, and as hard as ivory. The sum realized was $339.41, as follow:

Proceeds of Park	$270 16
Contributed by employees	13 00
" " boys	3 25
" " Restaurant	50 00
Total	$339 41

As will be seen above, the attachees all contributed the day's earnings, including the skate-boys, who aid in fitting the ladies' skates. Had the day been a pleasant one, we have no doubt the sum would have been doubled.

Case of Houser and Bouser—Strange Circumstance.

A circumstance of a very novel character, relating to the case of these two convicts, now under sentence of death, in Cambria county, transpired on Saturday. It will be remembered that reports have been bruited abroad relative to newly discovered evidence, which it was alleged would weigh heavily in favor of the prisoners. This evidence it appears, consisted of the repeated statements of a lady residing in the First Ward, Allegheny, to the effect that one of the culprits was at her residence on the day before, the day of and the day after the killing of Misses Munday and Paul. On Saturday, Alderman Robinson and Esquire Buhoup, proceeded to the residence of the lady referred to and to their surprise found that she had died suddenly a few hours before. Had the woman lived it is doubtful whether she would have testified to the facts as stated, and in that event, whether it would have been of sufficient weight to effect the almost overwhelming evidence introduced by the commonwealth on the trial of the unfortunate offenders.

More Disorder on the Cars.—Last Saturday night about eight o'clock, a man by the name of Charles Temple, was arrested by officer Hess, of Allegheny, on the above charge. It appears that Temple, while under the influence of liquor, took passage on the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway, for this city, and acted in such a disorderly manner that some of the lady passengers were compelled to leave the car. On reaching a point opposite the Mayor's office, the driver appealed to the police for protection; and Mayor Morrison, by way of a remembrancer, mulct the offender in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Another Outrage o[illegible] Manchester P[illegible] the Pittsburgh and [illegible]ssenger Railway—De[illegible]termined Co[illegible]duct of a Citizen.

One of the [illegible] most cowardly outrages that we have rece[illegible] found necessary to note, was comm[illegible]ted in one of the Pittsburgh and Man[illegible]ter Railway cars on Friday night last. It appears that when the last car left the St. Clair Street station, at eleven o'clock, three men, named George Sparks, Edward Hogan, and T. Walsh, took passage on the platform, and being under the influence of liquor, began acting in a disorderly manner. They ceased, however, upon being expostulated with by the driver, Thomas Gardner, and conducted themselves with propriety until the reached Ohio Avenue, when two of them, Hogan and Walsh, seized the driver by the neck, and beat him in a brutal manner about the head and face. The horses attached to the conveyance stopped, and Gardner got upon the street. The rowdies followed him and had renewed their attack, when Captain Eccles Robinson, of the firm of Mercer and Robinson, who was one of the passengers, came out of the car and produced a revolver, whereupon the villians fled.

Mr. Gardner made information of the occurrence before Mayor Morrison on Saturday, and warrants were placed in the hands of officers Elkin, Scott and Campbell, who proceeded to Woods' Run, and came upon the trio walking along the road. Hogan was some distance in advance of his companions, and was taken in custody by Elkin; seeing what was up, the others fled, Scott and Campbell following in hot pursuit. The runaways being swift of foot were gaining on the officers when the latter drew their revolvers and fired. Sparks immediately stopped and surrendered, but Walsh knowing all the by-ways in the vicinity, succeeded in making his escape. Hogan and Sparks were conducted to the Mayor's office, and the former was committed to jail on a charge of aggravated assault, while the latter was discharged, there being no evidence that he participated in the row.

The parties are rolling mill men. Spark's reputation is good, but that of Hogan, who hails from Steubenville, Ohio, is not very creditable to him. The conduct of the participants was base and cowardly to the extreme, as they will probably learn when brought before the bar of the court. No injury resulted from the shots fired.

Central Skating Park.

What shall we say of Central Skating Park on Saturday. Those who were there know what the jam was, and those who were not, could scarcely realize the actual fact. We left the Park on Saturday evening, minus every button on our overcoat, and two great rents, and we know that we were not in the "heft" of the crowd. A perfect sea of heads presented itself in every direction, and for what? Just to see to what a degree of perfection the art of skating could be brought. As Miss Moore glided over the smooth surface of the ice, she presented a perfect picture of grace. Every "pose" was beautiful. It is not only the young, but the aged who take delight in her performances. She is not looked upon in the light of an ordinary performer, but rather as a teacher, from whom lessons in this delightful art can be taken. After she had left the ice, we saw numbers of young girls trying to imitate her performances, and they succeeded admirably in some things. Saturday was a miserable day for enjoyment, but Miss Moore will draw an immense crowd upon every day that she appears. This is her last week, and we have doubt, but that thousands will avail themselves of this last opportunity.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—Every thing is new this week. McDonough and Miss Sophia Gimber are the attractions at the Theatre. They open their engagement in the great Irish play of Arrah-Na-Pogue, or the Wicklow Wedding. Shaun the Post, will be represented by Mr. McDonough, while Miss Gimber will appear as Arrah Meelish. This play will be brought out with more than ordinary care, and magnificence.

OPERA HOUSE.—The little Melville's reign is over—and a very pleasant reign it has been—and her place is taken by the gifted tragic actress, Miss Jean Hosmer, a sister of Miss Hosmer, the celebrated sculptress. The Eastern press speak in the highest terms of commendation of this lady. Miss Hosmer opens her engagement with Camille, and our citizens will have an opportunity to compare her with Miss Heron, who recently appeared in the same play.

MASONIC HALL.—Skiff & Gaylord's minstrels are coming, and will be here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. They have added to their already large list of attractions, the grand musical panorama of Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea.

CITY HALL.—We wish our citizens to bear in mind that the sale of tickets and reserved seats to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture to-morrow night, will commence to-morrow morning at nine o'clock at City Hall. The Hall will seat fifteen hundred persons, and will give standing room for about two hundred more.

Allegheny Night Watch—A Good Move.

Mayor Morrison and the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils are considering the propriety of abolishing the position of Captain of the Watch. The salary of this officer is seventy-five dollars per month, or nine hundred dollars per annum, and that the position is a sinecure, all who know the nature of the duties to be performed are well aware. Since the organization of the new Councils the office has been filled on alternate nights by Lieutenants Bolster and McCain, in a very satisfactory manner. Our sister city will need all the funds it can raise to meet the current expenses of the year, and nine hundred dollars is an item worth looking after.

Invention of the Age.—The invention and introduction of Bradley's celebrated Duplex Elliptic Spring Hoop Skirt has prevented the discarding of that article of fashionable dress, in defiance of the efforts of the French Empress a year or two since. It is claimed for these skirts that they are lighter, more durable and flexible, hence for all crowded assemblies, carriages, cars, church pews, or arm chairs, they are far superior to all others. In point of economy, they have also their advantages, being covered with two-ply double twisted thread, hence will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The Duplex Elliptic Skirt can be found in all first class stores throughout the United States. See advertisement in another column.

The Haystack Girl.—The Lawrence *Journal* contains a letter about Miss Louisa Blackburn, the girl found in a haystack, which says:

"Louisa is still alive, and getting along as well and better than could be expected under the circumstances. Since the amputation of her limbs, she has taken but very little nourishment, and consequently looks pale and thin. She does not appear to suffer much pain, at least not so much as she did before the amputation—at times she is quite lively, and converses pretty freely with all who come to see her."

Sworn into Office.—The Commission of E. K. Wise, esq., Alderman elect for the Sixth Ward, having arrived, that gentleman was sworn into office on Saturday by Judge Hampton. Mr. Wise, has proved himself a good soldier, a valuable and upright citizen and will dispense evenhanded justice to all who have occasion to call his services into requisition. He is well posted in the duties of his office and we doubt not will fill the position in which he has been placed, by the goodly denizens of the Sixth Ward, faithfully and well.

Gas Wanted.—Some fifty-seven or more gas-lamps in Allegheny could not be made to show any light on Saturday night. Cannot the Gas Company do something toward remedying the evil? It is a cause of much complaint among the people, and whatever the fault is it should be remedied. We understand that the city authorities will refuse to pay the company for any lamps not kept in perfect condition.

Pickpocket Arrested.—On Saturday afternoon, officer Moore and Wrigley arrested a fancy young man, who gave his name as John Price, while in the act of picking a young lady's pocket at the Central Park. He was brought down to town, and placed in the tombs, and yesterday morning, was committed to jail. He will probably be sent to the stone institution on the Allegheny side of the river.

A Smasher.—Charles McCune got drunk on Saturday night, and smashed in one of the Show Windows of Magins Confectionary on Federal Street, Allegheny, with his fist. He sustained a severe cut on his hand, was arrested by officer Joseph Campbell, locked up until duly sober and held in security to appear for a hearing to-day.

Robbery of a Jewelry Stand.—Sometime during Saturday night the jewelry stand of Messrs Johnson & Scott on Liberty street near Seventh, was broken open, and goods to the amount of $350 and $400 taken therefrom. It is thought that the robbery was perpetrated by boys. No arrests have as yet been made.

On a Bender.—Wm. St. Clair, imbibed too freely on Saturday night, went to the Fair on South Common, became boisterous in the extreme, was locked up by officer Green, and fined two dollars and costs by the Mayor.

Shoe Factory.—A movement is said to be on foot to establish an immense boot and shoe manufactory in Lewiston, Pa.

FROM SATURDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Disastrous Fire in Washington, Pa.

About three o'clock Friday morning, fire broke out in the millinery shop of Mrs. Lonkert, in Washington borough, which resulted in the destruction of several valuable buildings, and in the injury of others. The house occupied by Messrs. Underwood & Driver, tailors, Gustavus Lonkert, the Washington House, owned by Michael Waldron, the drug store of Mr. Vowell, the marble establishment of James Seamon, the residence of Mr. Swan and the business office of the *Review and Examiner*, the residence and leather store of Theodore Shleder, and the Postoffice, in the Washington House, were totally destroyed. The First National Bank barely escaped, with considerable loss. The jewelry store and residence of Mr. Dougan was considerably damaged. The loss sustained by Underwood & Driver was light. The principal losses were as follows: Mr. Schleder, $3,000; Lonkert, $1,200; Waldron, of the Washington House, $5,000; Swan, $3,000; Seamen, $1,000; Dr. Vowell, $5,000; Dougan, $1,000; Hazlett, $3,000; Harter, owned the house occupied by Mr. Lonkert and Messrs. Underwood & Driver, $3,000; First National Bank, $1,000. The wind blew furiously at the time, and it was almost impossible to stay the flames. The fire was the most destructive which ever visited the place.

Died from his Injuries.—Mr. Miller, who had both of his legs badly mashed in the accident on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Tuesday last, at Alpsville, died the same night at twelve o'clock. Mr. Crawford, the other wounded man, was still alive at last accounts.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Injunction Granted Against the City of Allegheny.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Sterrett, for the Court, granted an injunction to restrain the City of Allegheny from interfering with the construction of the railroad of the Company through the city. The Court observed that the Councils should have adopted the compromise which their late Solicitor had advised, or that, under the charter of the company, the city could not, in the matters complained of, exercise any control over it, nor had they any powers, rights, or privileges to grant to the company.

As the questions involved are of great interest to the citizens of Allegheny, we may briefly state that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that the Pennsylvania Canal passed in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter Company have since sold the canal to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The first location of the tracks of the Western Pennsylvania Company, was in the bed of the canal, and required the elevation of the bridges on three streets. Many of the Councilmen had been for years, anxious to procure this canal for the purpose of laying a sewer to the river from Anderson street, under the State laws, as the growth of the city required the adoption of a general system of sewerage, and this route, avoiding excavation and filling, offered the cheapest and most desirable means of reaching the end. When it was ascertained that the railroad was to be brought into the city, it was thought that terms might be made by which these advantages could be secured to the city, with perhaps more or less of a contribution to the expense of building the sewer. This arrangement became all the more desirable, from the fact that the city had just collected from property holders five thousand dollars for the making of a new sewer, which empties into the canal under the bridge at Anderson street, under an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was to be in effect only until the canal was sold, and recently the canal had been sold. It was also thought desirable that the location of the road in the upper part of the city should be changed so that the canal should be filled up to the level of the tow-path, and the cross streets cross the road at grade.

The majority of the committees to whom the questions were referred, however, determined to exact in addition to the above, that the Company should build the whole general system of sewerage required at their own expense, and in lieu thereof $2,500 to the city annually. The late solicitor, Mr. Schoyer, however, advised the Councils that the city had no power to exact anything, and as the Company absolutely refused to accede to the terms of the majority of the committee, but were willing to concede matters of great value to the city it would be injudicious to raise the questions in law, for if the city were unsuccessful they would be at the mercy of the Company. Although his views were sustained by a large number of the Councilmen, they did not prevail, and the result, as announced by the Court, corroborated the soundness of his opinion, and the views of the minority of Councils. As the case now stands, the city can exercise no control over the railroad; they cannot take or use the canal for sewerage, and if the railroad company, as it is currently stated they will, require it, the flue through the new sewer must be stopped, involving a heavy expense to the property holders of the Fourth Ward, in making proper connections, or to the city in refunding to those who have paid, the amount of money paid by them for benefits for the making of the sewer. We sincerely hope that the city may be able to avert these unfortunate results.

The Court announced its intention to file a written opinion.

Messrs. Hampton and Moreland for the Company, and M. W. Woodward, Esq., for the city.

The Work House and Inebriates' Asylum—What the Act Provides for—An Important Measure.

We are indebted to Mr. Lambert, County Controller, for permission to make an abstract of the Act just passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, providing for the erection of a Work House and Inebriates' Asylum for Allegheny County. The following are the provisions of the act:

The first section provides for the establishment of a Work House, and places the same under the control of the Inspectors of the County Prison.

The second section authorizes the said Inspectors to appoint a Board of Managers, consisting of not less than three nor more than five citizens, who shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary.

Section third authorizes the Board to purchase such grounds as may be necessary, not exceeding fifty acres, with or without buildings, and repair or erect such buildings as may be necessary for a Work House, the title to be vested in the county.

Section four provides that when the buildings are erected, a superintendent, matron, and other officers may be appointed by the Managers, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, whose duties shall be prescribed and salaries fixed by the Managers.

The fifth section authorizes the removal, from the county jail, of all persons who have more than ten days to serve, and who have been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, and such other persons as the Court may direct to be transferred; and whenever any person or persons may thereafter be convicted in court of offenses punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, the court may, in their discretion, sentence said persons to the Work House, and all committing magistrates are required to sentence vagrants drunkards and disorderly persons to the Work House. The Superintendent may, under direction of the Inspectors, or Court of Quarter Sessions, remove any inmate from the Work House to the jail, for the unexpired term of his or her imprisonment, or to any Hospital or Insane Asylum in said county.

Section Sixth authorizes magistrates to commit vagrants for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than six months; disorderly persons for not less than thirty days nor more than three months; and any person convicted of drunkenness for not more than thirty days. If the sentence be for a period not less than ten days, the party shall then be committed to the county prison.

Section Seventh provides that the inmates of the Work House shall be kept at useful employment, and provides penalties for refusal to work insubordination, etc.

Section eight provides for a separate apartment for inebriates, to be known as the Inebriates' Asylum, subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Section ninth authorizes the superintendent to receive pay patient in the Inebriates' Department, the expenses to be paid by the party making the application.

Section tenth authorizes the court to send habitual drunkards to the Asylum for a period not less than six months nor more then two years—with power to modify the sentence or discharge the party.

Section Eleventh—Any friend, wife, husband, sister, brother, or child, may petition the Court in reference to the intoxication of any party, and upon hearing, if it shall appear that the party complained of has been habitually intoxicated, he or she may be committed to the Asylum, for not less than three nor more than nine months, with power to modify the sentence or discharge.

Section Twelfth requires all persons who are able to do so, to defray the cost of their keeping in the Asylum, by order of the Court.

Section thirteenth exempts the property from taxation.

Section Fourteenth authorizes the Commissioners and Controller to issue bonds not exceeding $150,000, at seven per cent., payable semi-annually, and redeemable in ten years—the proceeds of which bonds shall be applied to the purposes set forth in the act.

Section fifteenth authorizes the levy of a special tax of one mill to pay interest and liquidate the bonds at maturity.

The last section relates to the manner in which the sinking fund shall be managed.

The Board of Inspectors met to-day, but transacted no business beyond making themselves acquainted with the provisions of the new law. They will meet again on Saturday, the 17th inst., and proceed to carry out the provisions of the act.

Concert at Mansfield.

Since the opening of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, the pleasant and beautifully-located village of Mansfield appears to be looking up. It will soon attain as prominent a position as the suburban towns on other railroads leading out of the city.

One of the evidences of a new life in this region which, before the railroad opened, was so difficult of access, was seen in the Concert given in the Presbyterian Church of the village, on Thursday night last. It was a grand success, both in the nature and spirit of the performances and in the attendance, which would have gratified any veteran musician in the habit of giving concerts.

The church, on this occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity, every available inch of space being occupied. A special train left the city at six o'clock on that evening for the accommodation of those wishing to attend, and we were pleased to see that the train was well filled. There was, consequently, a plentiful sprinkling of Pittsburgh faces in the crowd at the church, and they came away exceedingly well pleased with their visit.

Of the performances we have have not room to speak in detail. Mr. C. C. Mellor, of this city, presided at the piano and parlor-organ during the rendition of the vocal music, Mr. Tetedoux relieving him during a part of the evening. The choir, made up of many of the young ladies and gentlemen of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of the village, opened the concert with the anthem "O praise God in his holiness," and closed with another anthem, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the entire audience rising at the close and joining in the doxology, to the Old Hundred. They also gave the John Brown song and the Star-Spangled Banner, at the end of the first and opening of the second part, all of these pieces being rendered to very general acceptance.

The remaining portion of the programme was agreeably made up of solos, duetts, and instrumental pieces, by the young ladies of the village and vicinity, Professor Kearns, of Temperanceville, Mr. Breed, of the city, and Mrs. Sheib of the city, assisting with solos, most artistically rendered, all of which were received with genuine applause. Miss Maggie Day, of the city, also gave, in an exquisite way, "Cherry Ripe"—a favorite in our young days, and just now growing into renewed favor. It sounded as well from her lips as it used to do in days so long gone by, that we are afraid to specify them definitely.

Of the other pieces we may enumerate "Return of spring," instrumental, by Miss Lillie Cook; duet, song, "Gipsey Countess," Miss Lydia Brown and Miss Sade Davis; "Silvery Waves," instrumental, Miss Hattie Errett; duet, song, "Two Merry Minstrels," Miss Augusta and Miss Sade Doolittle; instrumental, "Hark, I hear an Angel Sing," Miss Sallie Morange; ballad, "Within a Mile of Edinboro' town," Miss Emma Smythe; song, "Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall," Miss Sade Davis; instrumental, medley, Miss M. Brown; duet, song, "Beautiful Dreamer," Miss Annie and Miss Lillie Cook; instrumental, polka, Miss Annie Cook; song, "What's a' the Steer, Kimmer," Miss Lydia Brown, and "Coronation March," from Le Prophete, Miss Hattie and Miss Lillie Errett.

We cannot, as we have said, speak of each of these in detail, but the young ladies acquitted themselves most handsomely, and it would be invidious to distinguish between them. The audience were extremely well pleased with the performances of each and all, and when they next do give a concert may we be there to see.

Blackwood's

Magazine for January, Scott & Co's American reprint, has just been received by W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street. It contains its usual rich variety of contents.

The Fire on Bennehoff Run—Full Details.

We have already given by telegraph a brief account of the disastrous fire on Bennehoff Run. The Reno *Times*, just received, contains full details of the conflagration, which we give below:

On Wednesday afternoon as some carpenters were employed in erecting tanks at the Getty Well it suddenly took fire, and before the lapse of twenty minutes it had spread over the surface of at least an acre of ground, wrapping in the flames no less than nine of the best producing wells on the run. As near as can be estimated, there was accumulated in the consumed tanks previous to the fire about seven thousand barrels of oil. No. 29 on the creek recently gave excellent signs of becoming a large producing well, but the tools recently got fast and delayed its further development. It is probably owing to this cause that all the wells on the run were not ignited. The fire proceeded from the Getty Well upwards until it reached No. 29, and consumed the engine house, derricks, &c., on this lease also.

At this stage, a heroic son of the Emerald Isle mounted the roofing of the adjoining tanks, and notwithstanding the imminent danger of the gas arising from them catching fire and wrapping him in certain and terrible death, he continued to pour water down the sides of the tank, which was lapped up by the fire on the ground at the base. There was no oil on No. 29, and owing to this, and (as stated by a number of spectators) the efforts of the party alluded to, the flames were kept from proceeding farther up the creek, and at least half of the wells saved. It is supposed that the carpenters engaged about the Getty well had been smoking and thus originated the fire. So soon as the tanks burst, the liquid flames rolled down the valley of the run, licking up the water and everything in their career. In half an hour from the first outburst, a stream of fire nearly half a mile in length extended down the stream, and several engine-houses and derricks were thus consumed. The rails of the horse-track which was laid up the run were bent and twisted by the heat into all the shapes of writhing serpents. The bridges both on the track and highway were generally burnt. Burning pools of oil, trees fiery to their tops, mouldering masses of ruined machinery, twisted tank-hoops and blackened stumps, isolated offices and hillside are all that remain this morning to tell the sad tale. The following list of property consumed has been compiled hastily, but will probably be found not far from correct:

The Getty, owned by R. P. Getty & Son, Dr. Getty and E. C. Getty, with all surroundings and 2,000 barrels of oil in the tanks, &c.

The Harkins well, tank, &c., including 1,200 barrels of oil, owned by S. Ross, K. C. Cotton, Pulver Estate, J. I. Osborn, Hawkins & Mallory and T. Frothingham.

No. 33, owned by Messrs. Codington, Spence, Wilson, Moore and others. The tanks were supposed to contain 1,500 barrels of oil.

No. 34, owned in a great measure by the same parties. Two tanks containing 800.

No. 29, owned by Nowlen & Frothingham, and others. No oil consumed.

No. 28, owned fully by the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, with 600 barrels of oil.

The Clarke well had previously stopped producing, but its tanks contained considerable oil belonging to other parties, all of which was burned.

On the Getty Lease two derricks, engines, rigs, &c., were destroyed. On the Harkins or Frothingham Lease the same number suffered a like fate; ditto on 33; one well on 34. On the Northern Light Company's territory two wells were burned, one of which was producing *some* oil. The other was being tested. Probably not more than 300 barrels of oil was destroyed on this territory. To be included in the damages are several rigs on leases farther down the creek, and the injury sustained by the railway.

The following wells are still safe, viz:

The Western Union Telegraph, the Runcey Wells No. 1 and 2, the California Well, Philadelphia Well, Spence Well and No. 19.

The Bennehoff Petroleum Company are said to have been insured, but the extent is not yet ascertained. So far as informed none of the working interests were covered by any insurance whatever.

The wells which have been burnt over were previously producing as follows:

Harkins Well	200 bbls.	per day.
Getty "	175 "	"
Clark "	nothing.	
33 No. 1	100 "	"
" No. 2	250 "	"
34	75 "	"
28	100 "	"
Northern Light Co	40 "	"

A New Scheme—A Chance to get a Cheap Home.

In these days when rents are so excessively high, and houses scarcely to be had, every scheme for the relief of the people is worth considering. Among the latest projects is the contemplated establishment of a German colony at Hawkins' Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A number of gentlemen propose to purchase a large tract of ground, contiguous to the Station, and sub-divide it into small building lots, say fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, and dispose of the same to the members of the society, at the cost price. To become a member of the company, it is necessary to pay the sum of five dollars at the time of subscribing to the articles of association, fifty dollars at the end of one month, and the sum of ten dollars per month thereafter until the lot is paid for. The lots will differ in value according to their location, but the best of them will not cost over one hundred and fifty dollars. If a party wishes to build a house, and has not the means, the company advance him the sum of five hundred dollars, to be refunded in monthly instalments of ten dollars. By this means, a man with a capital of one hundred dollars in cash might secure himself a home, provided he could thereafter save from his earnings the requisite monthly instalment. There is scarcely a renter in the city who does not pay ten dollars a month rent, so that this amount could be set apart without inconvenience. The fare on the railroad from Hawkins' Station to Pittsburgh, to a man who required to come in every morning and return every evening, would amount to about fifty dollars per annum, but this amount would be doubly saved in the reduced cost of living, and in the ability of the party to raise his own vegetables, fruit, &c. We had occasion to show, in an article some days ago, that parties could reside at a much greater distance from the city, on the line of this road, and still follow any kind of business in this city, so complete and ample are the facilities afforded by the Railroad Company in the way of accommodation trains. There is an early train for the mechanic and laborer, as well as later trains for merchants and business men. There would be no difficulty on this score. It is not supposed, however, should the contemplated project succeed, that all who reside in the town will do business in Pittsburgh. A community of one or two hundred families creates business for itself. There will be work for the tailor, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, and other mechanics. The merchant likewise will find something to do in a community like this, and only a portion of the men will seek employment elsewhere.

The project is a commendable one, and we hope it may succeed. We understand that the association now embraces some forty names, and yet the enterprise is not generally known in the community. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of the land from R. Milligan, Esq., and Col. Hawkins, and there is every probability that the scheme will be put to a practical test. When the arrangements are perfected, the enterprise will be brought before the public by advertisement.

Another Strike—The Glass Helpers Out.

The "helpers" to the window glass blowers have ceased work in consequence of the refusal of their employers to advance their wages on the 1st inst. Three years ago they received forty dollars per month, and their wages were gradually increased until the fall of 1864, when they demanded and received one hundred and twenty dollars per month. The employers contend that this figure is too high, by twenty dollars per month, but they did not ask a reduction. Two weeks ago the helpers gave notice that another advance of twenty dollars would be demanded after the 1st inst., but the employers refused to accede to the demand and the men quit work. Their places have been supplied by boys in some of the factories, and the works are being operated as usual. The proprietors are determined to stop the factories rather than pay the advance, since the same labor is performed in the east at half the prices paid here.

It is the intention of the proprietors to reduce the blowers' wages twenty-five per cent., or in other words to knock off the last advance, which, it is contended, was made contrary to an express agreement, and submitted to because the factories had very large orders to fill. Now they find it impossible to pay these prices, and think it but fair that the blowers should come down to the old rate. They have given notice to that effect—the new schedule to go into operation on the 7th inst. It is not unlikely that another strike will be the result.

Allegheny Bible Society.

The Board of Managers held a regular meeting in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, at 7½ o'clock P. M., C. Yeager, Esq., in the Chair, T. E. Wakeham, Secretary *pro tem*. The Board was organized by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—D. Dennison, Esq.

Vice President—Wm. Miller and B. Heckert.

Recording Secretary—T. E. Wakeham.

Corresponding Secretary—L. H. Eaton.

Treasurer—James Patterson.

Librarian—Joseph Mercer.

Executive Committee—Thomas McCance, William Martin, S. R. Stewart, J. R. Titzell, Andrew Knox.

Mr Robert Davis was re-elected Missionary and Distributing Agent of the Society.

The attendance was unusually large, and the interest and zeal manifested by the members, are encouraging indications, well calculated to inspire the hope that the success and prosperity which has crowned the efforts of the Society during the past year, will be largely accelerated in the present year.

This Society has been, and still is doing a good and most necessary work; and the more active its efforts, and the more widely it extends its operations, serve but to establish the conviction that its valuable usefulness cannot be over estimated, and that it is entitled to the support of every good citizen.

Accident.—A man, whose name we did not learn, was thrown over the trestle-work at Cork's run, on the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad, this morning, (Saturday,) while crossing on a hand car with two others. He was struck by one of the handles of the wheel by which the car was worked, and with so much force as to throw him off. He was picked up insensible and brought in on the Accommodation train, but his injuries, we learn, are not likely to prove fatal.

"Phull of Phun." Is the title of the last aspirant for comic honors. It is a large, well filled, Magazine-looking affair, with horrid cuts and the usual contents of the Phunny Phellow. It is published by the American News Company—price 25 cents. For sale by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Pictorial and Literary.—The Comic Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, the Police Gazette, and Every Saturday, full supplies just received by Jno. P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on A. CLEWS & CO., New York. J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. THEO. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE PITTSBURGH STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

Robinson, McClean & Co. Bankers and Brokers, No. 75, Fourth Street.

	Par.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Last Sales.
U. S. SECURITIES.				
U. S. Sixes, 1881	—	103 50	103 75	103 50
U. S. 5-20's	—	102 75	103 00	102 75
U. S. 7-30's	—	98 75	99 00	98 75- 99 12½
U. S. 10-40's	—	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	—	98 50	98 50	98 50
Gold		139 00	140 00	140 50-140 75
RAILROAD.				
P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100 00	93 50	94 00	93 75- 94 00
Cleveland & Pitts	100 00	80 00	81 00	80 50- 81 00
Allegheny Valley	50 00	10 00	12 50	12 50
Allegheny & Manch	50 00			
Birmingham	—	—	—	—
Connellsville	50 00	9 50	9 75	9 50- 9 75
Citizens	—	—	—	—
Pitts. & Steubenv'le	50 00	9 00	10 50	10 50
Pennsylvania	50 00	54 50	54 75	54 75
BANKS.				
Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	60 00	62 00	60 50- 61 00
First National	100 00	150 00	—	150 00
Second National	100 00	—	—	—
Third National	100 00	124 50	—	125 00
Fourth National	100 00	—	113 00	112 00
M. M. National	50 00	59 50	60 00	60 00
Exchange National	50 00	60 00	65 00	—
Mechanics' Nat	50 00	70 00	—	—
Iron City National	50 00	79 50	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	83 00	84 00	83 50
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	105 00	110 00	—
Peoples' National	100 00	106 00	108 00	106 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	—	140 00	—
German National	100 00	—	—	—
Tradesmans' Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	120 00	—	—
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First Birmg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
Manch. Savings	50 00	50 00	50 00	—
INSURANCE.				
Allegheny	—	—	—	—
Boatmens'	25 00	—	30 00	28 00
Cash	50 00	—	53 00	—
Citizens'	50 00	60	—	—
Eureka	50 00	—	—	—
Man. & Merchants	25 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	37 00	—	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	—	—	50 00
Pittsburgh	40 00	—	—	—
Peoples'	25 00	—	40 00	—
Western	44 00	—	—	—
German	100 00	—	—	—
BRIDGE.				
Birmingham	25 00	—	—	—
Hand Street	50 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	25 00	28 25	—	—
St. Clair Street	25 00	—	—	—
GAS.				
Allegheny	25 00	—	—	—
Birmingham	25 00	30 00	—	30 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	—	80 00	—
OIL.				
Columbia	50 00	24 25	24 50	25 00
Dalzell	10 00	1 75	2 00	1 75- 2 00
C. R. & Pithole	1 00	10	20	15
Fleming & Blood	4 00	30	1 00	1 00
Phila. Lanc. & C. R.	1 00	40	75	50
Union Lubric	1 00	25	50	25
Tack	5 00	25	—	25

Gold has been quite firm during the past two days, fluctuating between 140 and 140¾. For a fornight before, there was considerable speculation in the precious metal, not because of a large demand for customs and the requirements of business, so much as on account of the fluctuations of gold-bearing bonds in Europe, and the uncertainty of the course of Congress in regard to the Morrill bill. Our afternoon dispatches from New York quote gold at 140¼; 1881's, 103¾; Five Twenties, 103; Ten Forties, 94¼; Seven Thirties, first series, 99¾; second ditto, 99¼; third ditto, 99; One Year Certificates, 98¼. There is a continued good local demand for Seven Thirties, and they can be purchased in New York at better rates than our people seem inclined to dispose of them here. Compound Interest Notes are steady at improved rates, and we now quote June, 1865, at 7¼; July, 6¾; August, 6¼; October, 5¾; December, 4¼; May, 1865, 2; August, ½@¾.

Gold bearing-bonds are rather dull. Five Twenties are depressed in England, in consequence of the high rate of interest demanded, and, with no demand for export, and the rumored issue of a new loan, these securities are less active but firm.

In our stock market there is but very little doing, the demand for local stocks being rather limited and transactions light. Bank shares are in fair request, but the extreme views of holders has a tendency to retard operations. Sales of M. & M. reported at 60 and 60¼. Offers of 60 for Exchange; 83 for Citizens; 124½ for Third National; 106½ for Peoples; 105 for Commerce. Iron City offered at 79½@80, and Fourth National at 113. In Petroleum stocks there is but little doing, and we have but few sales to report. Columbia is wanted at 24¼, and offered at 24½@25. There is some inquiry for Warren & Venango, in consequence of a reported strike, and we hear of 250 having been offered and refused for the stock to-day—held at a much higher figure.

In Railroad shares there has been some transactions during the past week. Several large orders for Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh were filled in this market, but the figures are kept private. The former is quoted at 92¼@93 in New York, and the latter at 81¼@81½.

In Boston, Copper Stocks are steadily advancing, and orders are being filled there for parties in this city. Latest telegrams quote as follows: Water River, 24½; Copper Falls, 26½; Franklin, 37¾; Hancock, 14½; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 17; Quincy, 56¼; Pewabic, 36; National, 19¾; Pittsburgh, (ex-div) 52.

As will be seen by reference to an advertisement, the directors of the National Refining & Storing Co., of this city, announce a dividend of FORTY PER CENT out of the earnings of the past six months. This is certainly an extraordinary result for the time, and must be peculiarly gratifying to the lucky stockholders. We are pleased to find that at least one of the oil companies formed during the oil stock excitement has redeemed its promises, and come up to the most sanguine expectations of its projectors.

The secret of this Company's success has been that it was formed on a fair basis—without any "ground floor"—and to engagd in legitimate trade, but the great point in its favor, was that its managers were largely interested—the stockholders having all the advantages of a private partnership without incurring its responsibilities.

The Company was formed to buy Mr. David Kirk's oil yard and refinery and to engage in refining and storing oil. The property was valued by appraisers, and put into the Company at its actual value, Mr. Kirk taking the full amount in stock and superintending its affairs. To him, and Mr. Berringer, the Secretary, the Company is, no doubt, largely indebted for its great success. The directors, also, comprise some of our most prominent and reliable business men, and the result of the season's business demonstrates that they have vindicated the trust reposed in them.

The stockholders of this Company met to-day in Lafayette Hall, and we would advise them to increase their capital stock, and thus afford an opportunity to our capitalists to invest in a safe organization, and at the same time enable the company to exert the controlling influence it should have in the trade. This business is a proper one for joint stock companies, and it is only through combined capital that Pittsburgh can expect to compete with Cleveland and the east, and maintain her position as the great oil mart of the country.

—The present open winter has so far been favorable to nearly all the Railroads of the country, and it is thought that the January traffic will be fully equal to that of last year. It is estimated that the New York Central Road will probably run ahead some $70,000, and that the Erie, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads will probably be equal, at least, to January, 1865. The Illinois roads, however, are likely to fall behind, owing to the absence of military business, which has so swelled their receipts during the past two years. Still the excellent winter, and almost uninterrupted traffic, consequent upon the open season, has been highly favorable to nearly all the roads of the country, and it would not therefore be at all surprising if the results of this year were not slightly better than the past, since it is known that operating expenses during the month just closed have been reduced 10 to 20 per cent. On the Hudson River road for instance, the saving of labor, material, &c., is estimated at $30,000 on the expenses of January, 1865; and on the Erie road the opinion is expressed that in fuel, repairs, &c., the saving in January will be nearly one-third, and similar accounts come from the New York Central. The rumors of damaging competition for business on the part of such roads as the Baltimore and Ohio and Western roads, and the cutting of rates, so far as the traffic east and west is concerned, are probably much exaggerated. It is more than likely that in the net results of 1866, taking reduced expenses into account, the roads generally will be as able to maintain their dividends as in 1865. In the number of trunk lines, it is quite certain, there has been no increased competition for several years, and it is about as sure that the business of the country has not fallen off.

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint in the month of January, amounted to $670,243.69, and the silver purchases to $94,873.49—in all $765,117.08. The gold coinage in the same time amounted to $80[illegible],[illegible]4,45, nearly all of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage amounted to $67,298.52, mostly in dollars and half dollars, and the copper coinage to $34,450, being pretty evenly divided into amounts between one, two and three cent pieces—the total coinage of the month amounting to $905,183.37. The number of pieces coined is 2,155,012.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, says:

For almost the first time in the history of our trade and commerce, the rates of freight by railroad from Chicago to the seaboard are as low as from Cincinnati. The rate for fourth class to New York is 80c, and to Philadelphia at 75c. As provisions are lower here than in Cincinnati, buyers from Baltimore, Philadelphia New York and Boston find it now to their advantage to have their orders filled in this market.

—A dispatch from Washington says:

The report of the Revenue Commission is being examined and commented on very generally by members of Congress. Its recommendations meet with universal favor. The only prominent feature which does not seem likely to be adopted is the reduction of the tax on whisky. An immense amount of testimony upon which the recommendations of the Commission are based, and which in some instances changed entirely the views and opinions of the board, is at the disposal of Congress, and can be had whenever it chooses to call for it. Before framing the proposed amendments to the National Bank Act, the Committee on Banking and Currency will await the decision of the Supreme Court in the tax cases now being argued, which will determine the legality of municipal taxes upon national securities.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1866.

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets, and with a demand for all the leading commodities restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade, we have but few round lot operations to record. On 'Change there has been a very good attendance throughout the week, but it seems that everybody wants to realize, and nobody inclined to buy.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, and the supply at present is considerably in excess of the demand; sale of 1 car fair Michigan White at $2.10. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of Ear reported on track at 69@70; Shelled is very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. Oats—small sales from store at 48@50. No demand whatever for Barley or Rye.

FLOUR—Market quiet, demand light, and prices nominally unchanged. Small sales from store at $8 to $8½ for Spring Wheat, and $10 to $10½ for Winter Wheat brands. Sale of 100 bbls at $8,35 for Spring, and $10,25 for Winter, and 50 bbls "Star of the West" at $10,35. Rye Flour is selling from store at $5¼@5½ per bbl, and Buckwheat at $4½@5 per cwt.

GROCERIES—Market steady, with a moderate jobbing demand, while prices have undergone no quotable change. Cuba Sugar is selling at 13½@14, and Porto Rico, 14½@15½, for fair to prime. Rio Coffee may be fairly quoted at 29@31 for fair to strictly prime. Molasses, 85 to 90 for Porto Rico; 75 to 80 for Sorghum. Rice and Refined Sugars same as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with a fair jobbing demand at 15@15½ for Shoulders; 18@18½ for Sides, and 24½@25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is still quoted at 16@17 for country, and 18½@19 for city. Mess Pork—no demand. Sale of Dressed Hogs at 11@12c for fair to good averages.

BUTTER—The demand continues to improve, but there is no quotable change in prices. Sales at 30 to 35 for fair to strictly prime.

EGGS—Irregular, but in better demand. Sales reported at 30, 33 and 35.

POTATOES—In fair local demand, and we can report regular sales from store at $3 50 per bbl. and in sacks at $1 15@1 20 per bushel.

APPLES—Steady, with fair demand at $7@8 per barrel, for good qualities in sound condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Unchanged. Sales of apples at 14@16—peaches at 18@20 for quarters, and 22@25 for halves.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is selling on arrival at $2 70@2 75. Sales of Clover Seed at $7 50, some holders asking $8. No demand for Timothy.

HAY—Is selling from scales at $16@18. Sales of two cars common, baled, at $15@16 per ton

HOMINY—May be quoted at 3½@3¾ per lb. with a good supply.

CHEESE—May be fairly quoted at 21 for Hamburg, and 22 for Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—Dull, but nomonally unchanged—$14@15 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1866.

The Crude market is more active and a shade firmer, but there is, as yet, no improvement to note in prices, and we continue to give 20c, bbls returned, and 25, bbls included, as the ruling quotations. Sales of 350 bbls at 20; 500 at 20, and 191 at 20. There seems to be less disposition on the part of holders to realize than there was during the early part of the week, which may be attriouted to the fact that then the indications for an early resumption of navigation were considered very favorable, but since then the weather has again turned very cold, and the prospects for a break up in the Allegheny are not very encouraging. There is still some inquiry for bonded oil both for present and future delivery, but buyers and sellers are still apart, and transactions, in consequence, are few and far between. We can report a sale of 100 bbls, on the spot, at 43½, but this can hardly be taken as a fair criterion of the market. Free Oil is selling in small lots at 64@65 cents, for standard brands. Naptha is entirely neglected, there being no demand for the article from any quarter. Residuum may be quoted steady at $4,75@5 per bbl.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1866.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—No. 1 Spring Wheat quiet and ½c lower, at $1,20½@1,21½; No. 2 dull at 83@85c; Corn easier at 41c for No. 1, and 32½@33½ for rejected; Oats more active at 22¼@23c for No. 1, and 20½@21c for No. 2; Rye ½c lower, at 50c for No. 1, and 47@48c for No. 2; Barley dull and neglected.

WHISKY—Dull at $2,17

PROVISIONS—Inactive; Mess Pork in fair demand and firmer; sales 11,000 bbls at $26,50; Cut Meats dull, with sales of 150,000 lbs of Shoulders on private terms; English Meats in good demand; sales of Cumberland's at 13¼c; Green Hams, from dressed hogs, sold at 15c; Sweet Pickled Hams very dull; sales 350 tierces at 15½@15¾c; Lard dull and easier; sales at 16½@16¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—5 and 10c better; sales at $12,40

LIVE HOGS—Receipts, 4,612; chipped, none; market 10 and 15c better than last evening; sales at $8,50@9,75.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet at $3,50@6,50.

Receipts of hogs this week were 79,777; shipments, 11,925. Receipts since October 1st, 664,520; shipped, 219,569, leaving for packers and butchers, 444,951. Actual packing to date is estimated at 335,000.

CINCINNATI MARKET,

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CINCINNATI, February 3, 1866.

PROVISIONS steady and firm, with a fair demand. Sales 600 bbls. new city Mess Pork at $28,50; old do. $28,00. Bacon steady; sales shoulders at 15¾; sides, 17; clear sides, 19¼. Bulk Meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 12¾; sides, 16¾; clear sides, 16½ all packed, and 14 in casks Sweet Pickled Hams at 18@18½. There are no green meats offering, the weather being too cold to slaughter.

HOGS are quiet; holders ask $12,00, with no buyers; $11,75 for city and $11,25@11,50 for country dressed. Receipts, 1200 head.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, Februray 3, 1866.

Petroleum stock market was lower to-day on Pit Hole Creek and Bennehoff Run, but firm on the balance of the list and better on some shares. Sales at the following rates: Second National, 3,25; Palmer, 3,35; Venango, 3,65; Bennehoff Run, 17,25; Brevoort, 5,80; First National, 47; Oil Creek, 2,40; Pit Hole Creek, 8,15, Shade River, 1,75; United States, 18,10.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, February 3, 1866.

Petroleum is still very dull; small lots of Crude are changing hands at 32@32½c, and refined at 53@54c.

Large Sale of Dressed Hogs.

Two lots of dressed hogs—107 averaging 365 lbs, and 103 averaging 287 lbs—were sold by auction to-day, after the adjournment of 'Change, by Messrs. A. M. Wright & Co. The first lot was bid off by B. W. Raymond at $11,35, and the second by Cragin & Co. at $10,95. These hogs were shipped by Wesley Ladds, from Ringwood, McHenry county, Illinois, and were all fatted and slaughtered by Mr. Ladd and neighbors. The same class of hogs sold last season, at auction for $16,35 per cwt—the highest price ever realized for hogs in this market. This lot is far superior to the lot of last season in number and weight.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cincinnati Seed Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Clover remains dull, and prices are tending downward. Small sales were made to-day at $7,50@7,55, but lower rates would have to be accepted to induce buyers to take hold freely. Timothy is selling slowly at $3,75@4; the latter an extreme price, and obtained only for choice samples. Flax is in good request at $2,50, but there is very little coming forward, and higher figures could be obtained for round lots.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Sales 2 cars No. 1 white at $1,95, $1,93 freely offered for more. Corn—2c lower, being held at 51c bagged, either large or small lots. Oats—Held at 35c in bags and dull. On the street there is an improved supply, and the price is rather weaker at 35c. Barley—There is a somewhat improved demand at the old rates, $1,40@1,75 per 100 lbs. Rye—Commands 65c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—PER CITIZEN.—Nimick & co, 125 tons pig iron; L. Berger, 13 bxs tobacco; Jas. Ross, 2 bbls. liquor; Ganguish Co, 8 O.B. casks; J. B. Sneather, 1 skiff, 1 coil line, 1 bbl. caps; J. L. Rhoades, 5 pcs Princeton iron; J. H. Lippincott, 10 kgs. pigs feet; Clarke & co, 9 bgs. cotton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Railway speculation was strong at open Board and Stock Exchange, and prices were generally higher than those current at the close last evening. After the regular session, the market advanced ½@1½ ₩ cent., but the improvement was partially lost before one o'clock session. The stock market at second and last Board was heavy, and lower prices were made. At the close, the market was dull, and generally weak. Chicago & Alton sold at 113, a decline of 4 ₩ cent. since morning.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M: New York Central, 87½; Erie, 76¾; Hudson River, 99¾; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Southern, 68.

State bonds were steady, but transactions were light. Miscellaneous shares lower on Mariposa, but firm on the balance of the list, Governments were generally steady at the close, although 10:40 bonds did not sustain the extreme rates of the morning; 1881 coupons, $104; 5:20 coupons, 103½ for old; and 102½ for new issue; 10:40 coupons, 93½; 7:30 notes, 99½, for first, and 99¼ for other series. Gold was steady during the day with fair demand for custom. The market was weaker at the close, and declined to $1,39½@1,39¾.

The *Commercial* says the stock market shows a partial recovery from the depression of the last two or three days. There is an active demand for cash stock on Erie, and the price rose 1½. Reading was offered freely, but rose one half. Speculation is dull, and outside orders are merely nominal. Government stocks are decidedly firmer and more active. Large unemployed balances are seeking investment in bonds and seven-thirties. Ten-forties are especially active and rose ⅝ per cent. Interest, worth in currency 3.50, falls due March 1st, and the approach of its payment strengthens the price. Five-twenties are one-eighth better, except for the issue of 1864, which remain at 1 02. Certificates of indebtedness are ¼ lower. Money is in more demand, and rates favor lenders.

Money is loaned at 6 per cent. on call, but the majority of transactions are done at 5 per cent. Balances with private bankers appear to have diminished during the week. Discounts are moderately active. Prime names command 7@7½ per cent., and good 8@9 per cent. Other grades remain at 10@16 per cent, and are still difficult of sale. Foreign exchange is merely nominal as usual on Saturday. Sterling is quiet at $1 08¼@1 08¾ but would not sell at over $1 08.

The imports of Merchandize and Dry Goods for the week are very large, being over $7,222,000.

Gold continues steady; cash gold is scarce, and is loaned at ½ per cent. per day. Much interest is felt the fate of the foreign loan clause of the Finance bill as affecting the premium.

The shipment of specie to-day was $161,660 per the Germania, and $119,908 per the City of Boston. The total for the week, including $140,100 per the Hansa, omitted last week, is $432,668.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Favors buyers, at 48c for Middling.

FLOUR—Steady, with fair demand, at $7,80@7,95 for Extra State; $8,80@8,85 for Extra R. H. O.; $8,75@10,35 for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Included in the sales are 2,500 barrels, unsound State, for export, at $6,75@$7,00.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal, at $2,23@2,26.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull, heavy and declining, at 80@82c for unsound; 84@85½c for sound. Oats opened dull and closed firm and lower, with little export demand, at 41@46c for unsound Western, and 56c for sound ditto.

GROCERIES—Sugar rather more active, at 10c for Porto Rico; 10¼@12c for Cuba Muscovado; 10½c for Havana.

PETROLEUM—Dull, at 32@32½c for Crude, and 53@54c for Refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular and unsettled, at $28,62½@29,00 for New Mess, closing at $28,87½ cash; $28,25@28,50 for Old ditto, closing at $28,50 cash; $21,00 for Prime and $22,50@23.00 for Prime Mess. Also, 4,250 bbls New Mess for February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28,62½@29.00. Beef steady, at $16,50@20,00 for New Plain Mess, and $21,00@24,00 for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams quiet; Western 41@42. Bacon dull; Cumberland Cut at 15¼. Cut Meats quiet, at 11@12c for Shoulders, and 16@18c for Hams. Dressed Hogs dull and heavy, at 12¼@12½ for Western. Lard dull, at 14¾@17½c; also 750 barrels for March and April, sellers' option, at 17¾c.

BUTTER—Firm, at 20@33c for Ohio, and 25@38c for State.

CHEESE—Quiet, at 13½@19½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—MONEY—steady at 5@6 per cent for call loans. Sterling dull and heavy at $107½@108¼. Gold is without material change, opening at $140¼, and advancing to $140¾, and declining to $139¾, and closing at $139⅞.

Total exports of specie to-day, $301,707. Government stocks without any decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

STOCKS—unsettled; coupons 6s '81, 104; Registered do 103½; coupons 5,20s '62, 103½; do '65, 102½; Treasury 7.30s, 1st series, 99¾; 1 year certificates, 98¾; Ohio and Missouri certificates, 25; Western Union Telegraph, 57¼; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund bonds, 98; New York Central, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 92½; Prairie du Chien, 90½; Erie, 77½; Hudson, 100; Reading, 99; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¾; North Western, 27¼, do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 99¾.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 3c; Salmon Falls C, 29c; Lanark, 13c; Boot H, 21c; Boott O, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 36 inch, 45c; James, 36 inch, 31½c; James, 33 inch, 27c; James, 31 inch, 25c; Lonsdale, 35c; Newburyport, 27c. Prints—Merrimack W, 25c; Merrimack D, 24c; Sprague, 22½c; Hamilton, 22½c; Victory, 19c; Wamsutta, 18c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 20c; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 28c; Glasgow, 26c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 29c; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 52½c; Pemberton C, 32½c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 80c; Amoskeag A, 57½c; Amoskeag B, 52½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c; American, 30c; Albany, 20c. Denims—Pearl River, 57c; Manchester, 40c; Warren Brown, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, in fair demand.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Feb. 3.—300 bush corn, D Wallace; 129 empty carboys, E Schulk; 104 bbls oil, 84 empty bbls, 47 carboys, J K Barbour, 1 car brick, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 cars empty oil bbls, Jas Wilkins; 70 bdls paper, McElroy & Harrison; 15 bales hops, John White; 16 bbls flour McBane & Anjer; 95 doz buckets, Arbuckles & co; 7 bbls scrap iron, J Jones; 5 dozen buckets, 5 do tubs, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 41 bbls dry apples, Voigt & co; lot machinery, McNish & Butler; 2 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 273 bags oats, James Glenn; 3 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car scrap iron, Wm Mullins; 110 bbls flour, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 car mill feed, Herron & co; 1 pkg tobacco, Fretzfield & Bro; 1 car staves, J J Ralya; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 barrels grease, F Sellers & co; 50 tcs hams, J H Parker; 12 bxs cheese, R Robison & co; 20 bdls pelts, Hays & Stewart; 25 bdls paper, A H English; 2 kegs lard, Head & Metzgar; 64 sks rags, 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, McCullough, Smith & co; 5 bbls scrap iron, J Painter Sons & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Jan. 3.—113 hides, John Sherrick; 100 do do, Delange & Chestnut; 1 car corn, Knox & Son; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, E H Myers & co; 2 bbls butter, 1 do lard, E Heazleton; 15 bdls paper, A H English; 8 do do, W S Haven; 21 bbls lard, F Sellers & co; 10 do do, Jos Ross; 33 sks corn, Patterson & Ammon; 50 sks corn meal, Cook, Bro & co; 5 sacks cloverseed, Arbuckles, & co; 110 bbls petroleum, Johnathan Gallagher; 1 do do, Wm Day; 5 bbls wine, J Seifreth; 6 sks rags, Markle & co; 1313 pcs meat, 2 bbls tallow, 9 do beans, R Robison & co; 50 bbls flour, W Linhart; 1 car lumber, A Ballou; 20 boxes candles, Means & Coffin; 62 carboys, Penna Salt Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 3—2 cars wheat, J W Simpson; 2 do do, Kennedy & Bro; 2 bales cotton, Hussey & co; 2 cars lumber, J McBrier; 1 do do, Cook & Hutchinson; 1 do do, Smith & Bungy; 484 sks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 31 bgs cloverseed, Jos Craig; 4 bales broom corn, C Hutchinson; 19 bales hops, J R Taylor; 13 doz brooms, C Bowling; 10 do do, Bahn & Riddle; 10 bbls flour, Mercer & Robinson; 9 sks wheat, D Gilmore; 15 doz brooms, J Moon & co; 13 do do, Gibson & Ross; 10 do do, J A Scott; 10 bbls flour, Shulz, son & co;

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Feb. 3.—69 bdls hardware, Logan & Gregg; 28 do do, J Woodwell; 8 pigs tin, Park, McCurdy & co; 48 sks barley, Spener & McKay; 616 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 2 pkgs bacon, Cook, Bro & co; 2 bbls oil, E M Johnston;

RIVER NEWS.

There was about four feet of water in the channel last evening, and the river was falling slowly. The Allegheny was nearly closed. Business at the wharf is at a stand.

No boats, except the regular packets, are now leaving. The river is altogether too low for anything to go out loaded. The weather continues cold.

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Steamer FOREST CITY; Jas. Gordon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Parkersburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 a. m. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 p. m., and at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. next morning.

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REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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No. 1	cures	FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	25
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4	"	DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
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6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
10	"	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
12	"	LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites	25
13	"	CROUP, hoarse cough	25
14	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	"	RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	25
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	"	PILES, internal or external	50
18	"	OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	"	WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	"	ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
2[illegible]	"	DROPSY, enlarged glands	50
24	"	GENERIL EBDLAITY, physical weakness	50
25	"	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	50
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	[illegible]
29	"	SORE MOUTH, or Canker	50
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	100
33	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dances	100
34	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	100

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Cases of 30 vials, in morocco case and book complete	$10 00
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